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THE

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EASY PROGRESSIVE LATIN LESSONS,

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BY W. FENTON.

SIMPKIN AND MARSHALL, LONDON;
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MDCCCXXXII.

PREFACE.

THAT the present system of Classical Instruction is radically bad, no one, it is presumed, in this age of intelligence, will deny. The Grammar and Dictionary method of the old school has so long been denounced as "irrational in principle, and inefficient in operation," that to multiply proofs would be a mere "beating of the air." The great *desideratum* now seems to be the introduction and adoption of some system which may be the means of obviating that disgust so universally experienced by those who are compelled to the drudgery of learning languages as they are at present taught, and of facilitating their acquirement. *Orthodox* teachers have long been, and still are crying out *heresy!* against the advocates of this intellectual emancipation; and strenuously oppose any thing like innovation upon what they term the "hallowed institutions of our ancestors." But if the great body of the people could once be impressed with a sense of the gross absurdity to which children are consigned during their progress through the English schools:—if they could once be convinced that not one half of that time is necessary for the attainment

of Latin and Greek, which is usually devoted to them in those "hallowed institutions" so loudly insisted on by the enemies of scholastic reform:—if they could be induced to believe, that, owing to the tyrannous and vexatious modes of tuition, two-thirds of the students who devote a whole school-life to those two languages, never reap any practical benefit from them:—surely they would be no longer silent on a subject of such paramount importance:—importance not only as regards the languages themselves, but as regards the loss of other knowledge, which must necessarily follow from such an unreasonable portion being devoted to what might, on a more rational plan, be obtained so much sooner.

But prejudice presents a stubborn barrier to scholastic reform. The "still small voice" of reason has hitherto been drowned by the noisy sophistry of those whose interest it is to oppose any change in schools, which would expose the "nakedness of the land," or interfere with their worldly ease; and thus a tyrannous bondage is entailed upon generation after generation, which is a disgrace and a curse to a civilized country. But we trust the time is fast approaching when the abominations of those "time-hallowed institutions" will be brought to light, and that all prejudices in favour of ancient usage will vanish.—Those prejudices are naturally retained by all who have been educated at schools of early foundation; but they must give way with the progress of intelligence, as a very little investigation will prove that the consecrated system of Grammar and

Dictionary is "referable to a much less respectable origin that primitive enactment, and would shew that from its first stages of corruption, to its present deplorable consummation, its validity has been not only questioned, but denied by the highest authorities in literature and science which this country can boast. It ought to be more generally known, that Locke, Milton, Ascham, and many other enlightened scholars, long since protested against the tyrannous mode of education prevailing in their times. Each and all perceived the unreasonable difficulties by which an acquaintance with the learned languages was delayed: we might almost say debarred; and all proposed to abridge the labour of the student, by affording more effectual assistance in elementary learning.

What then was the great principle of change which they recommended? *Literal interlineary translations.* As to the views of these eminent men, on minor points, though they were taken at different periods, and therefore might scarcely be expected to embrace the same objects,—nevertheless, they generally coincide, and may always be easily reconciled. But with regard to the efficacy of *literal interlineary translations*, they are all agreed; and this is the principle which we take as the basis of the system of instruction which we recommend as the easiest, shortest, and surest guide to the critical attainment of all languages. This, we are aware, is contested ground, but we have experience on our side, which is worth all the theoretical speculations that the enemies of scholastic reform can adduce against

us: and we have abundant *data* for asserting, that for the attainment of any language not one half the time is necessary, which is now generally devoted to it. Formerly, boys were taught by the *oral interpretation* of the master; but when Grammars and Dictionaries were introduced, the *onus* was thrown upon the shoulders of the pupil, and to this day he is compelled to learn, by his own solitary application, what his master is paid for teaching him. *Oral instruction*, on this plan, is absolutely necessary, but without *literal interlineary translations* it would lose half its effect. "It is quite impossible," says a writer on this subject,* "that the oral instruction of the master to a numerous class of pupils should be equally adapted to the faculties of all. One boy may require the lesson to be construed to him twice as often as another of quicker apprehension; and consequently, any given number of repetitions must either be insufficient for one part of the class, or more than sufficient for another. There must be either a loss of learning or a loss of time. Whereas, when the English interpretation is printed, and allowed to be studied by every member of the class, each may bestow just so much time as is necessary for a perfect understanding of the lesson. Besides, the book is always in good humour with its reader, and is never tired of answering enquiries, or correcting errors: so that it is accommodated to the tempers as well as the capacities of all:—neither disgusting the quick scholar by tedious

* See "Essay on Locke's System of Classical Instruction."

repetition, nor discouraging the more backward by impatient remonstrance. Not that it tends to induce negligence on the part of the learner: on the contrary, the greater the facility of learning correctly, the greater should be the accuracy required by the master at the time of examination. Neither does it preclude any exertion on the part of the master himself, which he may be desirous to bestow from his own resources. A competent teacher will always find sufficient occasion for his observations, according to the different capacities and dispositions of boys, which come with far more effect, when the lesson is in some degree familiar to all: and he will gain a vast deal of time for the communication of useful knowledge, by being thus relieved from the mechanical drudgery of working upon each boy's memory. A purely literal translation may safely be put into a boy's hands without a good master; and a good master will still find proper place for "searching questions," when the time for its analysis arrives."

The grand argument of our opponents, that "the more difficult you make the attainment of any language, the more deeply it will be impressed on the memory," is logically absurd; else why not make it ten times more difficult than it is already? Exertion, we own, is absolutely necessary on the pupil's part, as no valuable information can be gained without. But we have no scruple in asserting, that "the turning over of the leaves of a dictionary is not the species of exertion which will help a boy to remember his lesson. Such an exercise can only impress upon his memory the

trouble he has taken to learn it. The tedious labour of the search engrosses his whole attention, and the boy, when called for examination, very often recollects nothing more than the simple fact, that he *did look out* the word."

"Contrasting this method with that of *Interlineary Translation*, we find, on the contrary, that the time bestowed on comparing the original text, *word by word*, with a good literal version, is entirely devoted to the acquirement of the language. No tedious process of mechanical labour diverts the attention from the real object of intellectual pursuit: nor is a single idea presented to the mind, which is irrelevant to the purpose of mental acquisition. It is an acknowledged fact, that memory is chiefly aided by the association of ideas, and the more exclusive or definite the real or fancied relation between those ideas, the deeper and clearer will be the consequent impression. It is surely then less likely that a boy will remember the meaning of a word sought in a dictionary, where his judgment is divided between twenty different interpretations, than when the precise meaning of the word is expressly defined in a translation, and nothing else imposed on his attention. We might also mention the numerous artificial helps to memory afforded by this plan, which are of more importance to early accuracy, than is generally acknowledged;" but our space admonishes us to be brief, and we must conclude by a hasty reference to the use of this little work.

Before entering on its study, the pupil must *learn his declensions*: more of Grammar, in this stage, is quite

unnecessary: then he may commence with the first lesson, which is previously read to the master, for the purpose of gaining a proper pronunciation. The lesson must be learnt so accurately, that the pupil can not only give, *viva voce*, the English word for every Latin word, but the Latin word for every English word. Each succeeding lesson must be learnt in the same way, being accompanied by a repetition of a portion of the Accidence. By the time that he has finished the book, he will not only have gained a *copia verborum*, which the old system could not give in double the time, but will also be able to repeat his Accidence. He may then recommence the book, and his attention must be directed to the *parsing*, all the substantives being first declined, and then the other words as may seem most expedient to the teacher, particular attention being paid to the *government*, and also to the *rules*, which may be learnt from Valpy's Grammar, or any other that gives them in *plain English;* but care must be taken, that the pupil's powers be not fatigued by taking too large a range at a single exercise. One year's study on this plan will do more towards giving the pupil a knowledge of the language than the old plan will do in double the time. He may then enter upon Taylor's Cæsar with Translation, and proceed with his Virgil, Terence, &c. works, whose rapid sale is a sufficient proof of their superiority; after which he will be able to read any of the easy Latin authors without translation, and will proceed with ease and pleasure. Long before he reaches this point, however, he must be directed to the analysis of

the language by *writing and speaking it*,* as it will have occurred to all, that "the technical process above described, could not *alone* advance the student to the attainment of a sound scholarship. It is, indeed, as far as his own workmanship is regarded, little more than the raw material, which still remains to be wrought; but if we have increased the facility of procuring this raw material, by throwing down the obstacles which would otherwise impede its attainment; or rather, if, instead of giving rules for the analysis of a composition which he knows not where to find, we have first placed the composition in his hands, the time that has been spent in the preparation will not seem to have been wasted." But *writing and speaking a language* daily, is the only means whereby we can expect to arrive at a critical knowledge of it, as there is no reason why we may not *speak* the Latin language, (so far as we are able, at this day, to acquire its pronunciation and construction) as well as any of the modern languages: therefore, when the student arrives at a certain stage, he must combine reading with speaking and writing; and if the system be properly and energetically pursued, we have no hesitation in insuring a progress far beyond his expectations. In fine, (to use a quotation made by Ascham from Quintilian,) "by this exercise, are learned easily, sensibly, by little and little, not only the hard incongruities of Grammar, the choice of aptest words, the

* The author is preparing a work for this purpose, on the plan of this "French Speaker;" but, for want of something more appropriate, any of the common exercise books may be used. He is also preparing a "Second Book" with notes, &c.

right framing of words and sentences, comeliness of figures, and forms fit for every matter, and proper for every tongue; but that which is greater also, in marking daily, and following diligently, the steps of the best authors, like invention of arguments, like order in disposition, like utterance in elocution, is easily gathered up: whereby your scholar shall be brought not only to like eloquence, but also to all true understanding, and right judgment, both for writing and speaking."

Belle Vue, January 1st, 1832.

LESSON I.

Deus est bonus. Deus est optimus Deus. Ille gubernat mundum. Ille amat bonos homines. Omnes boni homines amantur à Deo. Sum bonus homo. Tu es malus puer. Nos sumus boni pueri. Vos estis mali pueri. Illi sunt mali homines. Deus est rex. Deus est magnus rex. Amo Deum. Ille est magnus Deus. Ille est supra omnes Deos.

II.

Preceptor docet discipulos. Bonus preceptor amat bonos pueros. Nos sumus omnes boni pueri. Boni discipuli amantur à bono preceptore. Eram ignavus puer. Erat diligens discipulus. Fuimus boni filii. Bonus filius delectat suum patrem. Ero diligens homo. Eris ignava puella. Sumus pii. Pii homines timent Dominum. Dominus est magnus Deus.

III.

Bonus pater amat suum filium. Boni filii amantur à suis patribus. Noster pater est

bonus. Vestra mater est bona. Habeo bonum patrem. Amo meum bonum patrem valdè. Habemus bonum patrem et bonam matrem. Habui sororem et fratrem. Rex habet quatuor fratres et quinque sorores. Habuit etiam duos filios et unam filiam.

IV.

Deus creavit cœlum et terram. Ille fecit etiam hominem, et omnia quæ sunt in terrâ. Bonus Deus fecit nos. Ille fecit totum mundum. Primus homo fuit Adamus. Deus fecit Adamum. Primus homo fuit bonus, et Dominus fecit eum. Dominus Deus fecit primum hominem, et fecit eum bonum. Deus amavit primum hominem.

V.

Bonus filius et bona filia. Bonus servus et bona famula. Mea filia et meus filius. Meus filius est bonus et mea filia est mala. Hic est meus filius. Hæc est mea filia. Meus servus est hìc. Mea filia est ibì. Vester servus et nostra famula sunt hìc. Meus bonus filius, et mea bona filia sunt ibì. Tuus servus est malus, sed mea famula est bona. Habeo duos bonos filios, et tres bonas filias.

VI.

Noster magister est hìc. Noster Dominus

est vester Dominus. Ille est noster magister. Dominus est rex cœli. Ille habet regnum. Regnum Domini est magnum regnum. Illud est nostrum regnum. Noster Dominus habet regnum. Qui est Dominus? Quod est regnum? Regnum quod habemus est bonum. Si erimus boni, erimus filii Dei. Eva erat prima fœmina. Illa erat uxor Adami. Adamus erat maritus Evæ. Deus fecit me, et te, et omnes. Fecit etiam sylvas, agros, et montes.

VII.

Bonus magister monet suos discipulos. Studiosus puer et diligens puella. Ignavus discipulus non potest esse felix. Homo non potest esse felix sine diligentiâ. Cum bonus rex regnat, natio est felix. Vos estis ignavi pueri. Si estis ignavi pueri, non potestis esse felices. Moneo vos igitùr esse diligentes et non ignavi. Diligens discipulus erit bonus vir. Bonus magister amat studiosos pueros. Bonus puer, et bona puella sunt diligentes.

VIII.

Cainus et Abelus fuerunt duo filii Adami. Abelus fuit bonus vir, sed Cainus fuit malus. Cainus interfecit suum fratrem Abelem. Posteà omnia vitia creverunt, et homines fuerunt pessimi. Deus igitùr statuit delere

totum mundum, et perdidit omnes homines diluvio, præter Noëmum et suam familiam. Noëmus servatus est quià fuit pius. Deus jussit eum extruere arcam, in quâ ille et sua familia servati sunt. Omnes gentes sunt à filiis Noëmi.

IX.

Pœna diluvii non deterruit homines à vitiis. Fuerunt brèvi pejores quam priùs. Obliti sunt Dei creatoris. Adorabant solem, et lunam; dicebant mendacium, faciebant fraudem, furtum et homicidium. Tamen erant quidam boni viri qui amabant Deum. Illi coluerunt veram religionem et virtutem. Inter hos fuit Abrahamus. Ille erat verus cultor Dei. Habuit unum filium cujus nomen fuit Isaacus, et ille etiam fuit bonus. Isaacus habuit duos filios, Esaum et Jacobum. Jacobus habuit duodecim filios inter quos fuit Josephus.

X.

Filii Jacobi vendiderunt suum fratrem Josephum mercatoribus qui ibant in Ægyptum. Ibi interpretavit somnia Pharaonis, regis, qui fecit eum maximum hominem in regno. Nihil factum est sine ejus consensu. Omnes amaverunt eum. Post aliquot annos erat fames in terrâ in quâ fratres Josephi habitabant, et

profecti sunt in Ægyptum ad emendum frumentum. Flexerunt se coràm Josepho, qui fuit princeps in illâ regione. Erant decem qui venerant in Ægyptum. Alter, cujus nomen fuit Benjaminus, remansit cum patre.

XI.

Quando decem fratres venerunt in conspectum Josephi, ipse non cognitus est ab eis, sed ille agnovit eos. Noluit indicare statìm quis esset, sed interrogavit eos tanquàm alienos. Dixit eis, "Undè venistis." Illi responderunt, "Profecti sumus è regione Chanaanis, ut emamus frumentum." "Non est ità," inquit Josephus, "venistis hùc hostili animo: vultis explorare nostras urbes et loca Ægypti." Sed illi dixerunt, "Minimè; sumus duodecim fratres, et meditamur nihil mali: minimus retentus est domi à nostro patre, et alius non est.

XII.

Benjaminus natus est ex eâdem matre quâ Josephus, ideò erat longè carior ei quàm cæteri fratres: et angebat eum quòd Benjaminus non aderat cum illis. Tamen jussit eorum saccos impleri tritico, et dimisit eos, præter Simeonem, quem retinuit obsidem, donec adducerent Benjaminum. Itaque fratres Josephi profecti sunt, et quum venissent ad

patrem, narraverunt ei omnia quæ acciderant sibi. Ut senex audivit Benjaminum arcessi à præfecto Ægypti, ille ploravit.

XIII.

"Fecistis me orbum liberis," dixit; "Josephus mortuus est; Simeon retentus est in Ægypto; et vultis abducere Benjaminum; sed non dimittam eum." Tamen, postquàm cibi, quos attulerant, consumpti sunt, Jacobus dixit filiis; "Proficiscimini iterùm in Ægyptum, ut ematis cibum." Qui responderunt; "Non possumus adire præfectum Ægypti sine Benjamino; enim, ipse jussit eum adduci ad se. Tunc Benjaminus profectus est cum fratribus in Ægyptum.

XIV.

Cùm nunciatum est Josepho, eosdem viros advenisse, et cum eis parvulum fratrem, jussit eos introduci. Ille salutavit eos clementèr, et interrogavit eos. "Senex, vester pater, vivitne adhùc?" Fratres responderunt, "Noster pater salvus est, et vivit adhùc." Tunc Josephus, oculis conjectis in Benjaminum, dixit, "Est hic vester minimus frater, qui remanserat domi cum patre?" Illi responderunt, "Est noster minimus frater." Rursus Josephus dixit, "Deus sit propitius tibi, mi fili:"

et abiit festinans, lacrymæque erumpebant. Sed regressus est citò, et jussit cibos apponi.

XV.

Tum Josephus fecit se cognitum suis fratribus, et dixit eis: "Ego sum Josephus, meus pater vivit-ne adhùc?" Fratres non poterant respondere huic, turbati ad ejus conspectum. Quibus ille inquit clementèr, "Accedite propè ad me." Et cùm accessissent propè, dixit, "Ego sum Josephus quem vendidistis in Ægyptum." Nunc ne sitis irati vobiscum, quòd vendidistis me: enim Deus misit me ante vos pro vestrâ salute. Voluntate Dei, missus sum hùc, ut vitæ multorum servarentur.

XVI.

Fama de adventu fratrum Josephi pervenit ad aures regis, qui dedit eis munera perferenda ad patrem, cum his mandatis; "Adducite hùc vestrum patrem, et omnem ejus familiam, et omnes opes Ægypti erunt vestræ. Tunc fratres Josephi, festinantes, reversi sunt ad suum patrem, nunciavitque ei Josephum vivere et esse principem totius Ægypti. Ad quem nuncium Jacobus recepit animum, et inquit, "Si Josephus adhùc vivit, ibo et videbo eum antequàm moriar. Igitùr profectus est cum suâ familiâ, et cùm viderat Josephum, addidit,

"Nunc moriar in pace, quoniam licuit mihi frui conspectu tui, et relinquo te superstitem."

XVII.

Abrahamus appellatus est amicus Dei. Ut tentaret ejus fidem, Deus dixit ei, "Tolle tuum unicum filium Isaacum, quem diligis, et vade in terram visionis, et offer eum in sacrificium super unum montium quem monstravero tibi." Igitur Abrahamus, surgens de nocte, stravit suum asinum, duxitque secum duos juvenes et Isaacum suum filium. Et cùm concidisset lignum in sacrificium, abiit in locum quem Deus præceperat ei. Tertio die itineris, vidit locum procùl, et dixit suis servis, "Expectate hìc cum asino: ego et meus filius ibimus illùc, et postquàm adoravimus Deum, revertemur ad vos.

XVIII.

Ubi venerant ad locum, Abrahamus ædificavit altare, et posuit ligna super altare. Cùm ligâsset Isaacum suum filium, posuit eum super ligna. Tum extendit suam manum, et arripuit gladium ut immolaret filium. Et eccè angelus Domini è cœlo clamavit, dicens, "Abrahame, Abrahame;" qui respondit, "Adsum." Dixitque ei, "Ne extendas tuam manum super puerum, neque facias quidquam

illi: jam video te timere Deum, quùm non peperceris tuo unico filio propter me." Et Abrahamus vidit post tergum arietem hærentem cornibus in sepe, quem assumpsit, et obtulit pro filio.

XIX.

Solomon, filius Davidis, regis Israelis, fuit sapientissimus homo. Successit patri in regno. Anteposuit sapientiam divitiis et honoribus. Et quòd fecerit ità, Deus dedit ei non solùm sapientiam, sed etiam divitias et honores. Fama sapientiæ ejus perlata est ad aures reginæ Sebæ, quæ venit Hierosolymam, ut videret et audiret eum. Sapientia ejus apparet in Proverbiis, et in libro qui appellatur Ecclesiastes.

XX.

Solomon ædificavit templum Hierosolymæ, in quo collocavit arcam fœderis. Hoc templum erat immensum opus: omnia in eo fulgebant auro, argento, gemmisque. Ille regnabat in summâ pace, affluens opibus et deliciis. Sed posteà Solomon dedit se voluptati, et nihil est tàm inimicum virtuti quàm voluptas, itaque amisit sapientiam. Exteræ mulieres pertraxerunt eum à cultu veri Dei, quâ re Deus offensus est, et denunciavit illi pœnam;

scilicet, ut major pars regni adimeretur filio, et traderetur servo, atque ità factum est.

XXI.

Deus creavit cœlum et terram, et omnia quæ sunt in eis. Fecit solem, lunam et stellas. Mare, fluvii, et sylvæ sunt opera ejus manuum. Omnia animalia facta sunt ab eo. Formavit hominem è pulvere terræ, et dedit illi viventem animam. Creavit eum ad imaginem suam, et fecit eum dominum mundi quem fecerat. Posuit hominem quem fecerat in horto amœnissimo, qui solet appellari Paradisus terrestris.

XXII.

Mundus gubernatur à Deo. Nihil accidit sine ejus permissione. In eo vivimus. Videt omnes nostras actiones, et audit omnia nostra verba. Omnes cogitationes cordis sunt huic cognitæ. Dedit nobis vitam quâ fruimus, et sine eo non possumus spirare. Ubicunque sumus, Deus est nobiscum. Cùm sedeamus in domo, Deus est ibi, et cùm ambulemus in viâ, est ad nostram dextram. Est spiritus, et complet cœlum et terram. Vereamur eum igitur, et obediamus verbo ejus, omnibus temporibus, et in omnibus locis.

XXIII.

Quùm Deus videt omnia quæ facimus, debemus vivere benè. Omnes qui sunt boni, sunt amici Dei. Amat eos, et dabit iis omnia bona. Erunt beati in hoc mundo; et, cùm moriantur, habitabunt cum Deo in cœlo in æternum. Sed Deus odit omnes qui dicunt mendacia, aut mala verba, et faciunt actiones malas. Erunt infelices dum vivunt, et post mortem, expellentur ab eo ad locum tenebrarum. Habebunt nullos alios comites nisi Diabolum et malos spiritus.

XXIV.

Deus sic dilexit mundum, ut daret suum Filium unigenitum, ut quicunque credit in eum non pereat, sed vitam æternam habeat. Deus enim non misit filium suum in mundum ut condemnaret mundum, sed ut mundus per eum servaretur. Mortuus est pro nostris peccatis, et resurrexit pro nostrâ justificatione. Ascendit in cœlum, ubi sedet ad dextram Dei, et agit nostram causam cum patre. Citò veniet in nubibus cœli, cum sanctis angelis, judicatum vivos et mortuos.

XXV.

Deus constituit diem, quo judicabit mundum per Filium suum Jesum Christum.

Omnes, qui unquàm vixerunt in terrâ, coram eo apparebunt. Juvenes et senes, divites et pauperes, sapientes et ignari, audient sententiam ab ejus ore. Separabit bonos à malis, sicùt pastor separat oves à capris. Dabit cuique secundùm opera sua. Boni homines accipient coronam gloriæ, et habitabunt cum Deo in vitam æternam. Sed mali homines mittentur è conspectu Domini in pœnam sempiternam.

XXVI.

Postquàm Hebræi profecti essent ex Ægypto, et venissent ad littus maris Rubri, Deus dixit Mosi, "Pertende dextram tuam in mare, et divide aquas." Moses fecit quod Deus jusserat, et dum teneret manum extensam super mare, aquæ divisæ sunt, et Hebræi ingressi sunt in mare siccum; enim aqua erat tanquàm murus à dextrâ eorum et lævâ. Rex quoque Ægyptiorum, insecutus Hebræos, non dubitavit ingredi cum universo exercitu, sed quùm progrederentur in medio mari, Dominus subvertit eorum currus et dejecit equites.

XXVII.

Ægyptii, metu perculsi, cœperunt fugere: at Deus dixit Mosi: "Extende rursùs dextram in mare, ut aquæ revertantur in locum suum."

Moses paruit, et statim aquæ refluentes obruerunt Ægyptios. Universus exercitus Pharaonis in mediis fluctibus deletus est: nec unus quidem nuncius tantæ cladis superfuit. Sic Deus liberavit Hebræos ab injustâ servitute Ægyptiorum; et, mari rubro trajecto, peragrârunt vastam solitudinem. Tertio mense, pervenerunt ad montem Sinæ, ubi Deus dedit eis legem cum apparatu terrifico.

XXVIII.

Hæc sunt verba quæ Deus protulit: "Ego sum Dominus, qui eduxi vos è servitute Ægyptiorum: ego unus Deus, et non est alius præter me. Non usurpabitis nomen Dei vestri temerè et sine causâ. Sabbato nullum opus facietis. Colite patrem vestrum et matrem vestram: non occidetis: non adulterabitis: non facietis furtum: non dicetis testimonium falsum adversùs proximum vestrum: non concupiscetis rem alienam." Moses, à Deo monitus, jussit confici tabernaculum, in quo reposuit tabulas legis divinæ, et mortuus est. Josue successit in locum ejus.

XXIX.

Reges Chanaanis, viribus conjunctis, progressi sunt adversùs Hebræos. At Deus dixit Josue, "Ne timeas eos: victoria erit tua."

Josue igitur magno impetu eos adortus est, et illi fugerunt. Tunc in eos grando lapidea cecidit, et multos interfecit. Quum autem dies inclinaret in vesperum, re nondum confectâ, Josue jussit solem consistere; et verò stetit sol, et diem produxit donec hostium exercitus deletus fuisset. Omnibus populis Palæstinæ devictis, Hebræi collocati sunt in sede destinatâ.

XXX.

Samson erat vir fortissimus. Affecit Philistæos multis cladibus, sed tandem traditus est illis, et conjectus in catenas. Tamen rupit vincula quibus constrictus fuerat, et maxillâ asini arreptâ, prostravit eâ mille hostium. Quâdam die posteà, ingressus est urbem Philistæorum, et Philistæi occasionem captantes, portas obserari jusserunt. Per totam noctem expectabant silentes, ut interficerent eum exeuntem manè. At Samson, mediâ nocte surgens, venit ad portam, quam sustulit cum postibus et serris, atque in verticem montis vicini supportavit.

XXXI.

Tandem, Philistæi, qui Samsonem comprehendere nequiverant, illius uxorem pecuniâ corruperunt, ut virum proderet. Mulier per-

suasit viro ut causam tantæ virtutis sibi indicaret: et ubi comperit vires ejus in capillis esse sitas, totondit caput dormientis, atque ità tradidit eum Philistæis. Illi, oculis ejus effossis, vinctum in carcerem conjecerunt. Sed brevi tempore, capilli ejus cœperunt crescere, et recepit vires. Die quâdam, quum Philistæi convivium celebrarent, Samsonem adduci jubent. Domus in quâ epulabantur, subnixa est duabus columnis, et Samson, adductus, concussit columnas adeò ut turba omnis ruinâ domûs obruta est, simulque ipse.

XXXII.

Troja fuit urbs celebris. Cùm Priamus esset rex, Græci venerunt ad urbem. Obsederunt eam decem annos sine successu. Non poterant capere eam vi, quià muri ejus essent alti et lati. Sed tandem capta est dolo equi lignei. Hic equus, completus hominibus armatis, admissus est in urbem ut donum Minervæ. Sed mediâ nocte, cùm omnes dormirent, homines armati exiêrunt utero equi; incenderunt urbem et interfecerunt incolas.

XXXIII.

Romulus condidit urbem Romam. Incolæ nominabantur Romani, et habebantur viri fortissimi. Amaverunt patriam, et ad eam de-

fendendam pugnaverunt. Mori quam libertatem amittere maluerunt. Mors fuit iis carior quàm vita. Multa bella cum Carthaginiensibus vario successu gesserunt. Tandem Carthaginienses victi sunt, et urbs Carthago deleta est.

XXXIV.

Julius Cæsar ortus erat antiquâ familiâ Juliorum. Fuit non solùm magnus imperator, sed etiam doctus vir. Latinam linguam maximâ elegantiâ et puritate scripsit. Fuit liberalis militibus, et sic eorum animos sibi conciliavit. Postquàm bella civilia finita essent, insolenter agere cœpit. Detulit honores ex suâ voluntate, qui anteà à populo deferebantur. Noluit assurgere senatui, cùm ad se venirent. Itaque sexaginta vel ampliùs è senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis, in eum conjuraverunt et confoderunt in curiâ tribus et viginti vulneribus. Præcipui inter conjuratores erant Brutus et Cassius.

XXXV.

Brutus et Cassius, interfectores Cæsaris, moverunt ingens bellum: erant enim multi exercitus per Macedoniam et Orientem, quos occupaverant. Igitur Cæsar Octavianus Augustus, et Marcus Antonius, profecti contra eos, pugnaverunt cum iis apud Philippos urbem

Macedoniæ. Primo prœlio Antonius et Cæsar victi sunt: tamen Cassius dux nobilitatis periit. Secundo prœlio, Brutus, et infinita nobilitas, quæ gesserat bellum cum illis, periêrunt. Respublica sic divisa est inter eos, ut Augustus teneret Hispanias, Gallias, et Italiam: Antonius Asiam, Pontum, et Orientem.

XXXVI.

Sed Lucius Antonius consul commovit civile bellum intra Italiam. Frater ejus, qui dimicaverat cum Cæsare, contra Brutum et Cassium, victus est et captus apud Perusiam civitatem Tusciæ. Interim ingens bellum commotum est in Siciliâ à Sexto Pompeio, filio Cnœi Pompeii magni, his confluentibus ad eum, qui superfuerant ex partibus Bruti et Cassii. Bellum gestum est per Cæsarem Augustum, et Marcum Antonium, adversùs Sextum Pompeium. Postremò pax facta est.

XXXVII.

Virgilius fuit unus ex optimis poëtis inter Latinos. Natus est Mantuæ, urbis Italiæ. Omne genus doctrinæ magnâ diligentiâ studuit. Æneis est excellentissimum poema, et auctorem ejus immortalem reddit. Vir fuit summâ humanitate, et benevolentiâ. Fuit amicus omnibus, qui amicitiâ ejus indigebant.

Habitus est tanto honore à senatu et populo Romano, ut, cùm versus ejus legerentur in theatro, omnes starent; tanta fuit opinio pulchritudinis et elegantiæ versuum. Mortuus est Brundusii, quinquagesimo quarto ætatis anno.

XXXVIII.

Titus Livius, qui Romanam historiam scripsit, natus est Paduæ in Italiâ. Regnante Augusto, venit Romam, et jussu illius imperatoris, Romani imperii historiam scribere cœpit. Post mortem Augusti, Paduam rediit, et magnis honoribus acceptus est. Princeps historicorum appellatur. Dicitur illum fuisse tàm magnum ingenio, quàm Romani imperio fuerunt. Mortuus est quarto anno regni Tiberii, et decimo quinto nostri Domini Jesu Christi.

XXXIX.

Socrates fuit celeberrimus philosophus inter Græcos. Adhibuit se præcipuè studio philosophiæ. Eloquentia ejus et virtus fuerunt maxima. Multas orationes contra triginta tyrannos fecit. Existimavit scientiam fuisse summum bonum, et ignorantiam maximum malum. Credidit fuisse tantùm unum Deum, et irrisit stultitio civium suorum, quòd multos

deos colerent. Hâc de causâ, accusatus impietatis, venenum biberedamnatus est. Mortuus est septuagesimo anno ætatis, et laudatus est ab omnibus gentibus propter multas virtutes.

XL.

Babylon, urbs celebris in Historiâ, à Belo, Hebræorum Nimrodo, condita est. Ornata est et amplificata à succedentibus principibus, et præsertìm à Semiramide, uxore Nini, anno mundi millesimo nongentesimo et sexagesimo. Muri ejus erant septuaginta quinque pedes lati, et trecentos alti. Flumen Euphrates per mediam urbem fluxit. Cùm Nebuchadnezzar Babylone regnaret, factus est adeò superbus, ut Deus eum privaret mente, mitteret inter pecora, faceret edere gramen sicut boves; donec sciret summum Deum regere in regnis hominum, et dare quibuscunque velit.

XLI.

Ægyptii antiqui fuerunt clari inventione artium et scientiarum. Multi docti viri Græciæ eò profecti sunt causâ scientiæ. Quàm dives Ægyptus esset, ingentes pyramides et alia insignia monumenta ostendunt. Incolæ coluerunt non tantùm solem, lunam, et sidera, sed etiam bestias et aves. Regio est calida,

et rarò recreata imbribus. Sed fluvius Nilus quotannis eam exundat, et solum fertile reddit. Poetæ dixerunt ipsum limum hujus fluvii produxisse animalia.

XLII.

Anno quingentesimo decimo tertio ab urbe Româ conditâ, bellum renovatum est inter duas respublicas, Romam et Carthaginem, et gestum vario successu et mari et terrâ. Tandem pax facta est. Carthaginienses polliciti sunt tradere Romanis omnes eorum captivos sine pretio. Sic finitum est primum Punicum bellum, quod viginti quatuor annos duraverat. Romani paulò pòst Sardiniâ potiti sunt. Nunc pacem habuerunt cum toto mundo, et Jani templum clausum est. Sed post quinque annos, recens bellum exarsit cum Illyriis, qui Dalmatiam incoluerunt.

XLIII.

Eodem ferè tempore Romani gesserunt bellum contra Gallos. Galli transiêrant Alpes cum magno exercitu, et ingressi erant in Italiam. Vastaverunt agros longè latèque, donec venirent intra tridui iter urbis Romæ. Deìn Romani iis obviam progressi sunt, et primo impetu in fugam verterunt. Postero die, prœlio redintegrato, Galli fuerunt victores, et

conciderunt magnum numerum hostium. Sex annos bellum gestum est. Tandem autem Galli penitùs victi sunt à Marco Marcello, Romano dictatore.

XLIV.

Romani iniêrunt bellum cum Philippo rege Macedoniæ, ut socios Athenienses defenderent. Flaminius consul, cum magno exercitu, in Græciam missus est. In Thessaliâ Philippus victus est, et amisit ferè dimidium exercitûs. Flaminius omnes Græcorum urbes in pristinam libertatem restituit. Ob hoc factum meretur laudem. Est dignum forti viro et Romano animo. Omnes boni eum laudabunt, et amici libertatis maximo honore habebunt.

XLV.

Solon urbis Athenarum clarus legislator fuit. Bonis et æquis legibus luxuriam civium suorum coercuit, et multas stultas superstiones abolevit. Profectus est in Ægyptum et Lydiam, ubi vidit Crœsum, qui non solùm princeps ditissimus fuit sed etiam doctrinam et scientiam amavit. Cùm Crœsus audiret Solonem in Lydiâ fuisse, eum arcessivit, pulchrum palatium ei ostendit, omnesque ejus thesauros et divitias. Interrogatus à Crœso,

"Annon existimaret se. fuisse hominem felicissimum?" Solon respondit, "Neminem posse dici beatum ante suum obitum."

XLVI.

Antisthenes hortabatur discipulos ut darent sedulam operam sapientiæ: at pauci obtemperabant. Itaque tandem indignatus dimisit omnes à se, inter quos erat etiam Diogenes. Cùm verò hic, incensus magno studio audiendi philosophum, semper veniret ad eum, Antisthenes percussit caput ejus baculo. Diogenes non propterea recessit, sed dixit præceptori suo: "Percute, si ità placet. Ego præbebo caput meum tibi neque verò invenies fustem tam durum, ut abigas me è tuâ scholâ." Tandem Antisthenes admisit discipulum tam cupidum doctrinæ, et eum maximè amavit.

XLVII.

Nihil est excellentiùs sapientiâ et doctrinâ. Doctus homo est multò superior homini indocto. Quidam homo accessit ad Aristippum philosophum, et rogavit ut erudiret suum filium. Cùm verò ille pro mercede petivisset quingentas drachmas: pater deterritus pretio, quod videbatur nimium ignaro avaroque homini, dixit se posse emere servum minoris. Tum philosophus inquit: "Eme, et habebis duos."

XLVIII.

Tiberius gessit imperium ingenti socordiâ, gravi crudelitate, scelestâ avaritiâ, et turpi libidine: nam ipse pugnavit nusquam, sed gessit bellum per suos legatos. Nunquam remisit quosdam reges evocatos ad se per blanditias. Archelaus rex Cappadociæ fuit unus ex his regibus, cujus regnum etiam redegit in formam provinciæ, et jussit maximam civitatem appellari suo nomine. Mortuus est in Campaniâ, tertio et vigessimo anno imperii, octogessimo tertio ætatis, ingenti gaudio omnium.

XLIX.

Demosthenes, qui Athenis natus est, fuit clarissimus orator. Artem loquendi magno labore et studio acquisivit. Naturâ non habuit bonam vocem, et quædam verba rectè pronunciare non poterat. Ut disceret loqui accuratè, parvos circulares lapides in os posuit. Solebat claudere se in cubiculo, et studere totum mensem simul. Ad littus sæpè ivit, et orationes suas ad fluctus pronunciavit, ut strepitum et clamorem populi meliùs tolerare posset. Multas orationes habuit et privatis et publicis occasionibus. Sed præsertim eloquentiâ usus est contra Philippum Macedoniæ

regem, et in compluribus orationibus Atheniénses excitavit, ut bellum huic inferrent.

L.

Cicero Arpini, oppidi in Italiâ, natus est. Demostheni eloquentiâ ferè æqualis fuit. Cùm viginti septem annos natus esset, in Græciam profectus est, ubi didicit eloquentiam et scientiam à celeberrimis oratoribus et philosophis Atheniensium. Consul fuit Romæ cùm Catalina contra civitatem conjuraret. Hanc conjurationem patefecit et frustravit; itaque pater patriæ appellatus est. Scripsit quasdam orationes contra Marcum Antonium, qui caput ejus abscindendum, et in Foro figendum curavit, ubi tam sæpè magnâ laude locutus erat et patriæ libertatem defenderat.

LI.

Seneca Cordubæ in Hispaniâ natus est, initio Christianæ æræ. Cùm puer esset, pater ejus Romam cum totâ familiâ migravit. Ille fuit maximus philosophus. Liber ejus morum auctore dignus est. Multa utilia et bona præcepta continet, et ab omnibus legi debet. Fuit Neronis præceptor; et ille imperator, dum sequeretur ejus consilium, benè se gessit. Sed post paucos annos dedidit se omni generi nequitiæ. Damnavit Senecam capitis, quià

existimavit conjuravisse cum Pisone privare eum imperio. Seneca, venis apertis, in calido balneo, mori voluit.

LII.

Plato Socratis discipulus fuit. Cùm adolescens esset, pinguendi studio se adhibuit. Sed antequàm triginta annos natus esset, philosophiam sub Socrate studere cœpit. In Ægyptum ivit, ubi existimatur acquisivisse scientiam religionis Judæorum. Ex Ægypto transiit in Italiam, ut cum discipulis Pythagoræ colloqueretur; et indè profectus esset in Indiam, nisi bella in Asiâ eum impedivissent. Opiniones ejus de multis rebus sunt consentaneæ doctrinæ Veteris Testamenti. Dogmata ejus sunt adeò pura, ut *Divinus Plato* appellatus esset.

LIII.

Claudius intulit bellum Britanniæ, quam nullus Romanorum attigerat post Julium Cæsarem; eâque devictâ per Cnæum Sentium et Aulum Plautium, illustres et nobiles viros, egit celebrem triumphum. Addidit etiam quasdam insulas, positas ultra Britanniam in oceano, Romano imperio. Hæ insulæ appellantur Orcades. Dedit præmia et honores iis fortibus viris, qui fecerant multa ac egregia

facinora in Britannicâ expeditione. Is vixit sexaginta quatuor annos, et imperavit quatuordecim. Post mortem consecratus est, et appellatus Divus.

LIV.

Leges naturæ non possunt mutari. Leges Dei sunt bonæ et justæ, et omnes qui obediunt iis erunt felices. Omnes qui cupiunt se esse beatos, timebunt Deum, honorabunt parentes, et vivent secundùm naturam. Deus, qui gubernat mundum, et à quo omnia creata sunt, est spiritus, quem nemo vidit aut potest videre. Animi hominum sunt immortales, sed corpora eorum redeunt in pulverem. Nos omnes moriemur, et apparebimus coram Deo, qui accipiet bonos in cœlum, et dimittet malos in gehennam.

LV.

Deus omnipotens, Creator totius orbis, non solùm ornavit hominem mente sed etiàm dedit ei figuram aptam humano ingenio. Nam, cùm dedisset cæteris animalibus caput pronum in terram, erexit hominem solum, et excitavit ad conspectum cœli, quasi cognationis et domicilii sui. "Cùm cætera animalia," inquit Ovidius, "spectent terram, dedit sublime os homini, et jussit tueri cœlum, et tollere erectos vultus ad sidera."

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

LESSON I.

Deus est bonus. Deus est optĭmus Deus.
God is good. God is a-very-good God.
Ille gubernat mundum. Ille amat bonos
He governs the-world. He loves good
homĭnes. Omnes boni homines amantur à
men. All good men are-loved by
Deo. Sum bonus homo. Tu es malus puer.
God. I am a-good man. Thou art a-bad boy.
Nos sumus boni pueri. Vos estis mali pueri.
We are good boys. Ye are bad boys.
Illi sunt mali homines. Deus est rex. Deus
They are bad men. God is king. God
est magnus rex. Amo Deum. Ille est
is a-great king. I-love God. He is
magnus Deus. Ille est magnus suprà omnes
a-great God. He is great above all
Deos.
Gods.

Deus, dei. m. 2.
Gubernat *from* guberno, gubernāvi, gubernāre, gubernatum. v. a. 1.
Mundum *from* mundus, di. *m.* 2.
Omnes *from* omnis, omne; *adj. like* tristis.
Homines *from* homo, homĭnis, *com. gen.* 3.
Puer, puĕri *m.* 2.
Rex, regis *m.* 3.
Suprà *prep.*

II.

Preceptor docet discipŭlos. Bonus preceptor
The-master teaches scholars. A-good master
amat bonos pueros. Nos sumus omnes boni
loves good boys. We are all good
pueri. Boni discipuli amantur à bono preceptōre.
boys. Good scholars are-loved by a-good master.
Eram ignavus puer. Erat dilĭgens discipulus.
I-was an-idle boy. He-was a-diligent scholar.
Fuĭmus boni filii. Bonus filius delectat
We-have-been good sons. A-good son delights
suum patrem. Ero diligens homo. Eris
his father. I-will-be a-diligent man. Thou-wilt-be
ignava puella. Sumus pii. Pii homines
an-idle girl. We-are pious. Pious men
timent Dominum. Dominus est magnus Deus.
fear the-Lord. The-Lord is a-great God.

Precep-tor, toris. *m.* 3.
Docet *from* doceo, docui, docēre, doctum. v. a. 2.
Discipulus, li. *m.* 2.
Ignavus, a, um: *adj. like* bonus.
Diligens, diligentis. *adj. like* felix.
Filius, filii, *m.* 2.
Delectat *from* delecto, delectāvi, delectāre, delectātum. v. a. 1.
Pater, patris, *m.* 3.
Puella, æ. *f.* 1.
Timent *from* timeo, timui, timēre (*no supine*) v. a. & n. 2.

III.

Bonus pater amat suum filium. Boni filii
A-good father loves his son. Good sons
amantur à suis patribus. Noster pater est
are-loved by their fathers. Our father is
bonus. Vestra mater est bona. Habeo bonum
good. *Your* mother is good. I-have a-good

patrem. Amo meum patrem valdè. Habēmus
father. I-love my father greatly. We-have
bonum patrem et bonam matrem. Habui
a-good father and a-good mother. I-have-had
sororem et fratrem. Rex habet quatuor
a-sister and a-brother. The-king has four
fratres et quinque sorores. Habuit etiam
brothers and five sisters. He-has-had also
duos filios et unam filiam.
two sons and one daughter.

Mater, matris, *f.* 3.
Habeo, habui, habēre, habĭtum. v. a. 2.
Valdè. *adv.*
Soror, sorōris. *f.* 3.
Frater, fratris. *m.* 3.
Quatuor, *adj. indecl.*
Quinque, *adj. indecl.*
Etiam, *adv.*
Duo, duæ, duo, *adj. like* ambo, *has no sing. number.*

IV.

Deus creāvit cœlum et terram. Ille fecit
God created heaven and earth. He made
etiam homĭnem, et omnia quæ sunt in
also man, and all-things which are in
terrâ. Bonus Deus fecit nos. Ille fecit
the-earth. A-good God made us. He made
totum mundum. Primus homo fuit Adāmus.
the-whole world. The-first man was Adam.
Deus fecit Adamum. Adāmus fuit primus
God made Adam. Adam was the-first
homo. Primus homo fuit bonus, et Dominus
man. The-first man was good, and the-Lord
fecit eum. Dominus Deus fecit primum
made him. The-Lord God made the-first

homĭnem, et fecit eum bonum. Deus amavit
man, and he-made him good. God loved
primum hominem.
the-first man.

Creavit *v. a.* 1. *from* creo, creavi, creāre, creātum.
Cœlum, cœli, *n.* 2.
Terram *from* terra, terræ, *f.* 1.
Fecit. *v. a.* 3. *from* facio, fēci, facĕre, factum.
Omnia *from* omnis *an adj. like* Tristis.
Totus, ta, tum, *adj. like* unus.
Mundus, di. *m.* 2.
Adāmus, mi. *m.* 2.

V.

Bonus filius et bona filia. Bonus
A-good son and a-good daughter. A-good
servus et mala famŭla. Mea filia
man-servant and a-bad maid-servant. My daughter
et meus filius. Meus filius est bonus et mea
and my son. My son is good and my
filia est mala. Hic est meus filius. Hæc
daughter is bad. This is my son. This
est mea filia. Meus servus est hìc. Mea
is my daughter. My man-servant is here. My
filia est ibì. Vester servus et nostra
daughter is there. Your man-servant and our
famŭla sunt hìc. Meus bonus filius, et mea
maid-servant are here. My good son and my
bona filia sunt ibì. Tuus servus est
good daughter are there. Thy man-servant is
malus, sed mea famula est bona. Habeo
bad, but my maid-servant is good. I-have
duos bonos filios, et tres bonas filias.
two good sons and three good daughters.

Servus, vi. *m.* 2.
Malus, la, lum. *adj. like* bonus.
Famŭla, læ, *f.* 1.
Hic. *adv.*
Ibi. *adv.*
Tres. *adj. has no sing. num.*

Plur :
Nom. Tres, tria.
Gen. Trium.
Dat. Tribus.
Acc. Tres, tria.
Voc. Tres, tria.
Abl. Tribus.

VI.

Noster magister est hìc. Noster Dominus
Our master is here. Our Lord
est vester Dominus. Ille est noster magister.
is your Lord. He is our master.
Dominus est rex cœli. Ille habet regnum.
The-Lord is king of-heaven. He has the-kingdom.
Regnum Domini est magnum regnum.
The-kingdom of-the-Lord is a-great kingdom.
Illud est nostrum regnum. Noster Dominus
That is our kingdom. Our Lord
habet regnum. Qui est Dominus? Quod
has the-kingdom. Who is the-Lord? Which
est regnum? Regnum quod habēmus
is the-kingdom? The-kingdom which we-have
est bonum. Si erĭmus boni, erĭmus filii
is good. If we-shall-be good, we-shall-be the-sons
Dei. Eva erat prima fœmĭna. Illa erat
of-God. Eve was the-first woman. She was
uxor Adami. Adamus erat marĭtus Evæ.
the-wife of-Adam. Adam was the-husband of-Eve.
Deus fecit me, et te, et omnes. Fecit etiam
God made me and thee and all. He-made also
sylvas, agros, et montes.
the-woods, the-fields, and the-mountains.

Eva, væ. *f.* 1.
Fœmĭna. æ. *f.* 1.
Uxor, ōris. *f.* 3.
Marĭtus, ti. *m.* 2.

Sylvas *from* sylva, æ. *f.* 1.
Agros *from* ager, agri. *m.* 2.
Montes *from* mons, montis, *m.* 3.

VII.

Bonus magister monet suos discipŭlos.
A-good master admonishes his scholars.
Studiosus puer et dilĭgens puella. Ignavus
A-studious boy and a-diligent girl. An-idle
discipulus non-potest esse felix. Homo
scholar cannot be happy. A-man
non-potest esse felix sine diligentiâ. Cum
cannot be happy without diligence. When
bonus rex regnat, natio est felix. Vos estis
a-good king reigns, the-nation is happy. Ye are
ignavi pueri. Si estis ignavi pueri, non-
idle boys. If ye-are idle boys, ye-
potestis esse felĭces. Moneo vos igitùr esse
cannot be happy. I-admonish you therefore to-be
diligentes et non ignavi. Diligens discipŭlus
diligent, and not idle. A-diligent scholar
erit bonus vir. Bonus magister amat
will-be a-good man. A-good master loves
studiosos pueros et studiosas puellas. Bonus
studious boys and studious girls. The-good
puer, et bona puella, sunt diligentes.
boy, and the-good girl, are diligent.

Monet *from* moneo, monui, monēre, monĭtum. *v.a.* 2.
Puer, pueri. *m.* 2.
Puella, æ. *f.* 1.
Potest, *verb irregular from* possum, potui, potens.

Sine, *prep.*
Regnat *from* regno, regnavi, regnare, regnātum. *v. n.* 1.
Natio, ōnis, *f.* 3.
Igitur, *conj.*
Vir, viri. *m.* 2.

VIII.

Cainus et Abēlus fuērunt duo filii Adami.
Can and Able were the-two sons of-Adam.
Abēlus fuit bonus vir, sed Cainus fuit malus.
Abel was a-good man, but Cain was bad.
Cainus interfēcit suum fratrem Abelem. Posteà
Cain slew his brother Abel. Afterwards
omnia vitia crevērunt, et homines fuērunt
all vices increased, and men were
pessĭmi. Deus igitùr statuit delēre
very-bad. God therefore determined to-destroy
totum mundum, et perdĭdit omnes homines
the-whole world, and he-destroyed all men
diluvio, præter Noëmum et suam familiam.
with-a-deluge, except Noah and his family.
Noëmus servatus-est quià fuit pius. Deus
Noah was-saved because he-was godly. God
jussit Nöemum extruĕre arcam, in quâ ille
commanded Noah to-build an-ark, in which he
et sua familia servati sunt. Omnes gentes
and his family were saved. All nations
sunt à filiis Noëmi.
are from the-sons of-Noah.

Cainus, ni, *m.* 2.
Abēlus, li. *m.* 2.
Interfecit, *perfect tense, from* interfĭcio, interfēci, interfĭcĕre, interfectum, *v. a.* 3.
Fratrem *from* frater, fratris, *m.* 3.
Posteà, *adv.*
Vitia *from* vitium, vitii. *n.* 2.
Crevērunt *from* cresco, crēvi, crescĕre, crētum, *v. n.* 3.
Statuit *from* statuo, statui, statuĕre, statutum. *v. a.* 3.
Perdĭdit *from* perdo, perdĭdi, perdĕre, perdĭtum, *v. a.* 3.
Diluvio *from* diluvium, diluvii, *n.* 2.
Servatus, ta, tum. *part. from* servor, *and declined like* bonus.
Quià, *conj.*

Jussit, *perfect from* jubeo, jussi, jubĕre, jussum. *v. a.* 2.
Extruĕre, *infinitive mood from* extruo, extruxi, extruĕre, extructum. *v. a.* 3.
Arcam *from* arca, arcæ *f.* 1.
Familia, æ. *f.* 1.
Gentes *from* gens, gentis. *f.* 3.

IX.

Pœna diluvii non-deterruit
The-punishment of-the-deluge did-not-deter
homines à vitiis. Fuērunt brèvi pejores
men from vices. They-were shortly worse
quàm priùs. Oblīti-sunt Dei creatōris.
than before. They-forgot God the-creator.
Adorabant solem, et lunam; dicēbant
They-worshiped the-sun and the-moon; they-told
mendacium, faciēbant fraudem, furtem et
falsehood, they-committed fraud, theft, and
homicidium. Tamen erant quidam boni viri
murder. Yet there-were some good men
qui amabant Deum. Illi coluērunt veram
who loved God. They cultivated true
religionem et virtutem. Inter hos fuit
religion and virtue. Among these was
Abrahamus. Abrahamus fuit verus cultor
Abraham. Abraham was a-true worshipper
Dei. Ille habuit unum filium cujus nomen
of-God. He had one son whose name
fuit Isaacus, et ille etiam erat bonus. Isaacus
was Isaac, and he also was good. Isaac
habuit duos filios, Esaum et Jacobum. Jacobus
had two sons, Esau and Jacob. Jacob
habuit duodĕcim filios inter quos fuit Josephus.
had twelve sons among whom was Joseph.

Pœna, æ. *f.* 1.
Deterruit, *perfect tense of* deterreo, deterrui, deterrēre, deterrĭtum. *v. a.* 2.
Vitiis, *abl. case of* vitium, vitii. *n.* 2.
Brevi, *adv* .Priùs, *adv.*
Oblīti sunt: *perfect of* obliviscor, oblītus sum. *v.dep.* 3.
Crea-tor, tōris. *m.* 3.
Adorābant *from* adoro, *v. a.* 1.
Solem *from* sol, solis. *m.* 3.
Lunam *from* luna, lunæ. *f.* 1·
Dicebant *from* dico, dixi, dicĕre, dictum. v. a. 3.
Faciebant *from* facio, fēci, facĕre, factum. *v. a.* 3.
Fraudem *from* fraus, fraudis. *f.* 3.
Quidam, quædam, quoddam, *like* qui, *with the addition of* dam.
Colēbant *from* colo, colui, colĕre, cultum. v. a. 3.
Religionem *from* religio, ōnis. *f.* 2.
Virtutem *from* virtus, virtūtis. *f.* 3.
Cultor, tōris, m. 3.
Vocati sunt, *perfect of* vocor, vocāri, vocatus. *v. pass.* 1.
Duodĕcim. adj. *indecl.*

X.

Filii Jacōbi vendidērunt suum fratrem
The-sons of-Jacob sold their brother
Josephum mercatoribus qui ibant in
Joseph to-merchants who were-going into
Ægyptum. Ibì interpretavit somnia
Egypt. There he-interpreted the-dreams
Pharaonis regis, qui fecit eum maxĭmum
of-Pharaoh the-king, who made him a-very-great
homĭnem in regno. Nihil factum-est
man in the-kingdom. Nothing was-done
sine ejus consensu. Omnes amavērunt eum.
without his consent. All loved him.
Post aliquot annos erat fames in terrâ,
After some years there-was a-famine in the-land
ubì fratres Josephi habitabant, et profecti
where the-brothers of-Joseph lived, and they

sunt in Ægyptum ad emendum frumentum.
went into Egypt to buy food.
Flexērunt se coràm Josepho, qui fuit
They-bowed themselves before Joseph who was
princeps in illâ regione. Erant decem qui
a-prince in that region. There-were ten who
venĕrant in Ægyptum. Alter, cujus nomen
had-come into Egypt. The-other, whose name
fuit Benjamīnus, remansit cum patre.
was Benjamin, remained with (his)-father.

Vendidērunt, *perfect of* vendo, vendĭdi, vendĕre, vendĕtum, v. a. 3.
Mercatorĭbus *from* mercātor, tōris, *m.* 3.
Ibant *imperf. from* eo, īvi, īre, ītum. *v. n.* 4.
Interpretavit, *perfect of* interpreto, tāvi, tāre, tātum, *v. a.* 1.
Somnia *from* somnium, somnii, *n.* 2.
Factum est *perfect of* fio, fieri, factus; *v.irr.*
Consensu *from* consensus, sûs. *m.* 4.
Aliquot *adj. indecl.*
Fames, famis. *f.* 3.
Habitavērunt, *perfect of* habito, habitāvi, habitāre, habitātum. *v. n.* 1.
Venērunt, *perfect of* venio, veni, venīre, ventum. *v. n.* 4.
Emendum *from* emendus, da, dum, *gerundive adj. like* bonus.
Frumentum, ti, *n.* 2.
Flexērunt, *perfect of* flecto flexi, flectĕre, flexum, *v.a.* 3.
Princeps, princĭpis. *m.* 3.
Remansit *perfect of* remaneo, remansi, remanēre, remansum. *v. n.* 2.

XI.

Quando decem fratres venērunt in con-
When the-ten brothers came into the
spectum Josephi, ipse non-cognĭtus-est ab eis,
sight of-Joseph, he was-not-known by them,
sed ille agnovit eos. Noluit indicāre
but knew them. He-would-not declare

statìm quis esset, sed interrogavit eos
immediately who he-was, but he-questioned them
tanquàm aliēnos. Dixit eis, "Undè
as-if strangers. He-said to-them "Whence
venistis." Illi respondērunt, "Profecti
have-you-come?" They answered "We-have
sumus è regione Chanaanis ut emamus
departed from the-region of-Canaan that we-may-buy
frumentum." "Non-est ità," inquit Josephus,
corn." "It-is-not so," said Joseph,
"venistis hùc hostīli animo: vultis
'Ye-have-come hither with-a-hostile mind: ye-wish
explorāre nostras urbes et loca Ægypti."
to-explore our cities and the-places of-Egypt."
Sed illi dixerunt, "Minĭmè; sumus
But they said, "By-no-means; we-are
duodecim fratres, et meditamur nihil mali:
twelve brothers, and we-meditate nothing of-evil
minĭmus retentus-est domi à nostro patre
the-youngest is-retained at-home by our father,
et alius est-non.
and another is-not.

Decem *adj. indecl.*
Cognĭtus est *perfect of* cognoscor, cognitus, sum, cognosci, cognitus. *v. pass.* 3.
Agnōvi, *perfect of* Agnosco agnōvi, agnoscĕre, agnĭtum, v. a. 3.
Aliēnos *adj. from* aliēnus, na, num.
Dixit *perfect of* dico, dixi dicĕre, dietum. *v. a.* 3.
Respondērunt *perfect of* respondeo, di, dēre, respon-sum. *v. n.* 2.
Profecti sumus, *perfect of* proficiscor, proficisci, profectus v. dep. 3.
Regio-ōnis. f. 3.
Emamus *from* emo, ēmi, emĕre, emptum. v. a. 3.
Hostīli *from* hostīlis-le, *adj. like* trestis.

Anĭmo *from* anĭmus-mi. m. 2.
Urbes *from* urbs, urbis, f. 3.
Loca *from* locus, loci, m. 2.
☞ In the plural number *it is also neuter:* thus, *Plur: nom.* loci *or* loca, &c.
Minĭmè. *adv.*

Meditāmur *from* meditātus, meditāri, meditātus. *v. dep.* 1.
Retentus est *perfect of* retineor, retinēri, retentus, v. pass. 2.
Domi *from* domus, domûs *or* domi. *f.* 4. & 2.

XII.

Benjamīnus natus-erat ex eādem matre
Benjamin was-born from the-same mother
quâ Josephus, ideò erat longè
from-which Joseph (was), therefore he-was far
carior ei quàm cæteri fratres: et
more-dear to-him than the-rest-of the-brothers: and
angebat eum quòd Benjaminus non-adĕrat
it-grieved him that Benjamin was-not-present
cum illis. Tamen jussit eorum saccos
with them. However, he-ordered their sacks
implēri tritĭco, deinde dimīsit eos,
to-be-filled with-wheat, then he-dismissed them,
præter Simeonem, quem retinuit obsidem,
except Simeon, whom he-retained as-a-hostage,
donec adducĕrent Benjaminum. Itaque
until they-should-bring Benjamin. Therefore
fratres Josephi profecti-sunt, et quum
the-brothers of-Joseph departed, and when
venissent ad patrem, narravērunt ei
they-had-come to (their) father, they-related to-him
omnia quæ acciderant sibi. Ut
all-things which had-happened to-them. When
senex audīvit Benjamīnum arcessi à
the-old-man heard (that) Benjamin was-sent-for by

præfecto Ægypti, ille ploravit.
the-prefect of-Egypt, he wept.

Natus erat, *plup. of* nascor, nāsci, natus, v. dep. 3.
Cærior *comparative degree of* cārus, *and declined like* melior.
Angēbat *from* ango, anxī, angĕre, anctum. *v. a.* 3.
Aderat *plup. of* adsum, adesse, adfutūrus. v. n.
Jussit *perfect of* jubeo, jussi, jubēre, jussum. *v. a.* 2.
Implēri *from* impleor, implēri, implētum. v. pass. 2.
Adducĕre *from* adduco, adduxi, adducĕre, adductum. *v. a.* 3.
Deinde. *adv.*
Dimisit *from* dimitto, dimīsi, dimittĕre, dimissum, *v. a.* 3.
Retinuit *perfect of* retineo, retinui, retinēre, retentum. v. a. 2.
Obsĭdem *from* obses, obsĭdis. *com. gen.* 3.
Accidĕrant *plup. of* accĭdo, accĭdi, accidĕre (*no supine*) *v. n.* 3.
Senex, senis, *or* senĭcis, m. 3.
Arcessi, *infin. mood of* arcessor, arcessi, arcessītus, *v. pass.* 3.
Præfecto *from* præfectus, ti. m. 2.

XIII.

"Fecistis me orbum libĕris," dixit;
"You-have-made me destitute of-children," he-said
"Josephus mortuus-est; Simeon retentus-est
"Joseph is-dead; Simeon is-retained
in Ægypto; et vultis abducĕre Benjamīnum;
in Egypt; and you-wish to-take-away Benjamin;
sed non-dimittam eum." Tamen, postquàm
but I-will-not-send him." However, after
cibi quos attulĕrant consumpti-sunt,
the-food which they-had-brought was-consumed,
Jacobus dixit filiis; "Proficiscimĭni itĕrùm
Jacob said to-(his)-sons, "Go again
in Ægyptum, ut emātis cibum." Qui
into Egypt, that ye-may-buy food." Who

respondērunt; "Non-possŭmus adīre præ-
answered; "We-cannot approach the-
fectum Ægypti sine Benjamīno; enim,
prefect of-Egypt without Benjamin; for
ipse jussit sum adduci ad se. Tunc
he-himself ordered him to-be-brought to him. Then
Benjamīnus profectus-est cum fratrĭbus in
Benjamin went with (his)-brothers into
Ægyptum.
Egypt.

Fecistis *perfect of* facio, fēci, facĕre, factum. v. a. 3.

Orbum *from* orbus-a-um *adj. like* bonus.

Liběris *from plur.* liběri, *gen.* liberōrum, &c. *com. gen.* 2. & has no singular.

Mortuus est *perfect of* morior, mori, mortuus. v. dep. 4.

Abducĕre *from* abduco, abduxi, abducĕre, abductum. v. a. 3.

Dimittam *future of* dimitto, dimīsi, dimittĕre, dimissum. *v. a.* 3.

Attulĕrant, *plup. of* affĕro, attŭli, afferre, allatum. *v. a. irreg.*

Consumpti sunt, *perfect of* consumor, consumĕris, consūmi, consumptus, v. pass. 3.

Emātis *potential mood present tense of* emo, ēmi, emĕre, emptum. *v. a.* 3.

Adīre *infinitive mood of* adeo, adīvi, *and* adii, adīre, adĭtum. *v. n.* 4.

XIV.

Cùm nunciatum-est Josepho, eosdem
When it-was-told to-Joseph, (that)-the-same
viros advenisse, et cum eis parvŭlum fratrem,
men had-come, and with them the-little brother,
jussit eos introduci. Ille salutavit eos
he-ordered them to-be-introduced. He saluted them
clementèr, et interrogavit eos. "Senex,
mildly, and questioned them. "The-old-man

vester pater, vivit-ne adhùc?" Fratres
your father, does-he-live yet?" The-brothers
respondērunt, "Noster pater salvus-est,
answered, "Our father is-safe-(or-well),
et vivit adhùc." Tunc Josephus, ocŭlis
and lives yet." Then Joseph, (his)-eyes
conjectis in Benjamīnum, dixit, "Est hic
being-cast upon Benjamin, said, "Is this
vester minĭmus frater, qui remansĕrat domi
your youngest brother, who had-remained at-home
cum patre?" Illi respondērunt, "Est
with-(your) father?" They answered, "It-is
noster minĭmus frater." Rursus Josephus
our youngest brother." Again Joseph
dixit, "Deus sit propitius tibi, mi fili;" et
said, "God be propitious to-thee, my son," and
abiit festīnans, lacrymæque erumpēbant.
he-went-out hastening, and-tears burst-forth.
Sed regressus-est citò, et jussit cibos
But he-returned soon, and he-ordered meat
appōni.
to-be-placed-before-(them).

Nunciatum est, *perfect of* nuncior, nunciāri, nunciātus, *v. pass. here taken impersonally.*

Parvŭlum *from* parvŭlus-a-um. *adj.*

Introdūci *infin. of* introducor, introducĕris, introdūci, introductus. *v. pass.* 3.

Clementèr, *adv.*

Vivit *perfect of* vivo, vixi, vivĕre, victum. *v. n.* 3.

Adhùc. *adv.*

Conjectis *from* conjectus-a-um. *part. like* bonus.

Remansĕrat *plup. of* remaneo, remansi, remanēre, remansum. *v. n.* 2.

Rursùs, *adv.*

Festĭnans, nantis, *adj. like* felix.
Lachrymæ *from* lachryma, mæ. f. 1.
Erumpēbant *imper. of* erumpo, erūpi, erumpĕre, eruptum. *v. n.* 3.
Appōni *infin of* appōnor, appōni, appositus. *v. pass.* 3.

XV.

Tum Josēphus fēcit se cognĭtum suis
Then Joseph made himself known to-his
fratrĭbus, et dixit eis: "Ego sum Josephus,
brothers, and said to-them: "I am Joseph,
meus pater vivit-ne adhùc?"* Fratres
my father does-he-live yet?" (His)-brothers
non-potĕrant respondēre huic, turbāti ad
were-not-able to-answer him, being-troubled at
ejus conspectum. Quibus ille inquit clementèr
his sight. To-whom he said mildly,
"Accedĭte propè ad me." Et cùm
"Approach near to me." And when
accessissent propè, dixit, "Ego sum
they-had-approached near, he-said, "I am
vester frater Josephus, quem vendidistis in
your brother Joseph, whom ye-sold into
Ægyptum." Nunc ne-sitis irati vobiscum,
Egypt." Now be-not angry with-yourselves,
quòd vendidistis me: enim Deus misit me
because ye-sold me: for God sent me
ante vos pro vestrâ salute. Voluntate Dei,
before you for your safety. By-the-will of-God,
missus-sum hùc, ut vitæ multōrum
I-have-been-sent hither, that the-lives of-many
servarentur.
might-be-saved.

* *Pater meus vivit-ne adhùc:* does my father yet live?

Cognĭtum *from* cognitus-a-um, *part. like* bonus.

Turbati *part. from* turbor, *and decl. like* bonus.

Conspectum *from* conspectus, tûs. *m.* 4.

Accedĭte *imperative of* accēdo, accessi, accedĕre, accessum, v. n. 3.

Vendidistis *perfect of* vendo, vendĭdi, vendĕre, vendĭtum. *v. a.* 3.

Misit *perfect of* mitto, mīsi, mittĕre, missum. *v. a.* 3.

Ante. *prep.*

Salūte *from* salus, salūtis, *f.* 3.

Voluntate *from* voluntas, voluntātis, *f.* 3.

Vitæ *from* vita, vitæ. *f.* 1.

Servarentur *from* servor, servāri, servātus. *v. pass.* 1.

XVI.

Fama de adventu fratrum Josēphi
The-report of the-coming of-the-brothers of-Joseph
pervenit ad aures regis, qui dedit eis
came to the-ears of-the-king, who gave to-them
munĕra perferenda ad patrem, cum his
gifts to-be-carried to (their)-father, with these
mandatis; "Adducĭte hùc vestrum patrem,
commands; "Bring hither your father,
et omnem ejus familiam, et omnes opes
and all his family, and all the-riches
Ægypti erunt vestræ. Tunc fratres Josephi,
of-Egypt shall-be yours. Then the-brothers of-Joseph,
festinantes, reversi-sunt ad suum patrem,
hastening, returned to their father,
nunciavitque ei Josephum vivere et esse
and-told to-him (that)-Joseph lived and was
princĭpem totius Ægypti. At quem nuncium
the-prince of-all Egypt. At which news
Jacobus recēpit animum, et inquit, "Si
Jacob recovered courage, and said, "If

Josephus adhùc vivit, ibo et videbo eum
Joseph yet lives, I-will-go and I-will-see him
antĕquàm moriar. Igitùr profectus-est cum
before I-die. Therefore he-went with
suâ familiâ, et cùm viděrat Josephum,
his family, and when he-had-seen Joseph,
addidit, "Nunc moriar in pace, quoniam
he-added, "Now I-will-die in peace, since
licuit mihi frui conspectu tui,
it-has-been-allowed to-me to-enjoy the-sight of-thee
et relinquo te superstĭtem.
and I-leave thee surviving.

Fama, famæ. *f.* 1.

Adventu *from* adventus, tûs. *m.* 4.

Aures *from* auris, auris, f. 3.

Dedit *perfect of* do, das, dĕdi, dăre, datum. v. a. 1.

Munĕra *from* munus, munĕris. *n.* 3.

Patrem *from* pater, patris. *m.* 3.

Mandātis *from* mandatum, ti. *n.* 2.

Omnem *from* omnis, omne, *adj. like* tristis.

Opes *from* ops, called a *triptot* in the singular number, because it has only *three cases*, thus, *nom.* ops. *accus.* opem. *abl.* ope. In the plural, it has all its cases. *nom.* opes. *gen.* opum. *dat.* opĭbus. *acc.* opes. *voc.* opes. *abl.* opibus. f. 3.

Reversi sunt *perfect of* revertor, reverti, reversus. *v. dep.* 3.

Nuncium *from* nuncius, nuncii. *m.* 2.

Recĕpit *perfect of* recipio, recĕpi, recipĕre, receptum. *v. a.* 3.

Ibo *future of* eo.

Profectus est, *perfect of* proficiscor.

Addĭdit *perfect of* addo, addĭdi, addĕre, addĭtum. *v. a.* 3.

Pace *from* pax, păcis. f. 3.

Licuit *perfect of* licet, *a verb unipersonal.*

Relinquo, relīqui, relinquĕre, relictum. v. a. 3.

Superstĭtem *from* superstes, superstĭtis. *com. gen.* 3.

XVII.

Abrahamus appellatus-est amīcus Dei.
Abraham was-called the-friend of-God.
Ut tentāret ejus fidem, et obedientiam, Deus
That he-might-try his faith and obedience, God
dixit ei, "Tolle tuum unĭcum filium Isaacum,
said to-him, "Take thy only son Isaac,
quem dilĭgis, et vade in terram visiōnis,
whom thou-lovest, and go into the-land of-vision,
atque offer eum in sacrificium super unum
and offer him in sacrifice upon one
montium quem monstravĕro tibi."
of-the-mountains which I-will-shew to-thee."
Igĭtur Abrahamus, surgens de-nocte,
Therefore Abraham, rising by-night,
stravit suum asĭnum, duxitque secum duos
saddled his ass, and-led with-him two
juvĕnes et Isaacum suum filium. Et cùm
youths and Isaac his son. And when
concidisset lignum in sacrificium,*
he-had-cut the-wood in sacrifice,
abiit in locum quem Deus præcepĕrat
he-went into a-place which God had-commanded
ei. Tertio die itinĕris, vidit
to-him. On-the-third day of-the-journey, he-saw
locum procùl, et dixit suis servis;
the-place at-a-distance, and said to-his servants;
"Expectate hìc cum asĭno; Ego et meus
"Wait here with the-ass; I and my
filius ibĭmus illùc, et postquàm adoravĭmus
son will-go thither, and after we-have-worshipped
Deum, revertēmur ad vos.
God, we-will-return to you.

* In Sacrificium: *for a sacrifice.*

Appellātus est, *perfect of* appellor, appellāri, appellātus. *v. pass.* 1.
Amīcus, ci. *m.* 2.
Tentāret *imperf. potential of* tento, tāvi, tāre, tātum. *v. a.* 1.
Fidem *from* fides, dei. *f.* 5.
Tolle *imperative mood of* tollo, sustŭlē, tollĕre, sublātum. *v. irreg.* 3.
Dĭlĭgis *from* dĭlĭgo, dĭligĕre, dilexi, delectum. *v. a.* 3.
Vade *from* vado, vasi, vadĕre, vasum. v. n. 3.
Visiōnis *from* visio, onis. f. 3.
Montium *from* mons, montis. *m.* 3.
Monstravĕro *fut. subj. from* monstro, monstrāvi, monstrāre, monstrātum. *v. a.* 1.
Surgens, surgentis, *pres. part of* surgo, and *decl. like* felix.
Nocte *from* nox, noctis. *f.* 3.
Stravit *from* sterno, strāvi, sternĕre, strātum. *v. a.* 1.
Juvĕnes *from* juvĕnis, nis. *com. gen.* 3.
Concidisset *plup. subj. from* concīdo, concīdi, concidĕre, concīsum. *v. a.* 3.
Lignum, ni. *n.* 2.
Abiit *from* abeo, abii & abīvi, abīre, abĭtum. *v. n.* 4.
Die *from* dies, diei. f. 5.
Itinĕris *from* iter, itinĕris. *n.* 3.

XVIII.

Ŭbi venĕrant ad locum, Abrahamus
Wben they-had-come to the-place, Abraham
ædificavit altare, et posuit ligna super altare.
built an-altar, and placed the-wood upon the-altar.
Cùm ligâsset Isaacum suum filium, posuit
When he-had-bound Isaac his son, he-placed
eum super ligna. Tum extendit suum
him upon the-wood. Then he-stretched-out his
manum, et arripuit gladium ut immolaret
hand, and took a-sword that he-might-sacrifice
filium. Et eccè angĕlus Domini è
his-son. And behold, the-angel of-the-Lord from
cælo clamāvit, dicens, "Abrahāme,
heaven exclaimed, saying, "Abraham,
Abrahāme;" qui respondit, "Adsum."
Abraham;" who answered, "I-am-here."

Dixítque ei, "Ne-extendas tuam manum
And-he-said to-him, "Do-not-extend thy hand
super pŭĕrum, neque facias quidquam illi:
upon the-boy, nor do any-thing to-him:
jam video te timēre Deum, quum non-
now I-see that-thou fearest God, since thou-
pepercĕris tuo unĭco filio propter me." Et
hast-not-spared thy only son because-of me." And
Abrahamus vidit post tergum ariĕtem
Abraham saw behind (his)-back a-ram
hærentem cornibus in sepe, quem assumpsit,
sticking by-the-horns in a-hedge, which he-took,
et obtŭlit pro filio.
and offered for (his)-son.

Ædificāvi *perfect of* Ædĭfĭcāre-cātum. *v. a.* 1.
Altāre *n.* 3. *nom.* altāre. *gen.* altāris, &c. *plural.* altāria, &c.
Posuit *perfect of* pono, posui, ponĕre, posĭtum. *v. a.* 3.
Ligna *from* lignum, ligni. *n.* 2.
Ligâsset *plup. subj. from* ligo, ligāvi, ligāre, ligātum. *v. a.* 1. The word is for *ligavisset.*
Arripuit, *perfect of* arripio, arripui, arripĕre, arreptum. *v. a.* 3.
Manum *from* manus, manûs. *f.* 4.
Eccè. *adv.*
Adsum. *v. n. like* sum.
Quidquam *from* quisquam, quæquam, quodquam, &c.
Timēre *from* timeo, timui, timēre (*no supines*) *v. a.* 2.
Pepercēris *perfect subj. from* pareo, peperci, parcĕre. *v. a.* 3.
Tergum, tergi. *n.* 2.
Ariĕtem *from* aries, ariĕtis. *m.* 3.
Cornibus *from* cornu, *indecl.* in the singular: *plural nom.* cornua. *gen.* cornuum. *dat.* cornŭbus. *acc.* cornua. *voc.* cornua. *abl.* cornŭbus. *n.* 3.
See *from* sepes, sepis. *f.* 3.

XIX.

Solomon, filius Davĭdis, regis Israelis, fuit
Solomon, the-son of-David, king of-Israel, was

sapientissimus homo. Successit patri in
the-wisest man. He-succeeded his-father in
regno. Anteposuit sapientiam divitiis et
the-kingdom. He-preferred wisdom to-riches, and
honorĭbus. Et quòd fecĕrit ità, Deus dedit
to-honours. And because he-did so, God gave
ei non solùm sapientiam, sed etiam divitias
to-him not only wisdom, but also riches
et honores. Fama ejus sapientiæ perlata-est
and honors. The-fame of-his wisdom was-carried
ad aures regīnæ Sebæ, quæ venit
to the-ears of-the-qneen of-Sheba, who came
Hierosolymam, ut vidēret et audīret
to-Jerusalem, that she-might-see and hear
eum. Ejus sapientia apparet in Proverbiis,
him. His wisdom appears in the-Proverbs,
et in libro qui appellātur Ecclesiastes.
and in the-book which is-called Ecclesiastes.

Solomon-mōnis. *m.* 3.
Davĭdis *from* David, Davĭdis. *m.* 3.
Israelis *from* Israel, Israĕlis. *m.* 3.
Fuit *perfect of* sum.
Sapientissimus, a, um, *adj. in superlative degree, from* sapiens.
Successit *perfect of* succedo, successi, succedĕre, successum. v. a. 3.
Anteposuit *perfect of* antepono, posui, ponĕre, posĭtum. *v. a.* 3.
Divitiis *from* divitiæ, divitiārum. f. 1. ☞ *Has no singular number.*
Honoribus *from* honor, honōris. *m.* 3.
Fecĕrit *perfect subj. from* facio, facĕre, factum. *v. a.* 3.
Perlata est *perfect of* perfĕror perlātus, perferri, *verb irreg.*

XX.

Solomon ædificavit templum Hierosolymæ,
Solomon built a-temple at-Jerusalem,

in quo collocāvit arcam fœdĕris. Hoc
in which he-placed the-arc of-the-covenant. This
templum erat immensum opus: omnia in eo
temple was an-immense work: all-things in it
fulgēbant auro, argento, que gemmis. Ille
shone with-gold, with-silver, and with-jewels. He
regnabat in summâ pace, affluens opĭbus
reigned in the-greatest peace, abounding in-riches
et deliciis. Sed posteà Solomon dedit se
and delights. But afterwards Solomon gave himself
voluptati, et nihil est tàm inimīcum virtūti
to-pleasure and nothing is so inimical to-virtue
quàm voluptas, itàque amīsit sapientiam.
as pleasure, therefore he-lost (his)-wisdom.
Extĕræ mulieres pertraxērunt eum à
Foreign women drew him from
cultu veri Dei, quâ-re Deus
the-worship of-the-true God, by-which-thing God
offensus-est, et denunciāvit pœnam illi,
was-offended, and denounced a-punishment to-him,
scilicet, ut major pars regni
namely, that the-greater part of-(his)-kingdom
adimerētur filio, et
should-be-taken-away from-(his)-son, and
tradĕrētur servo, atque ità factum-est
should-be-given to-a-servant, and so it-was-done.

Templum, pli. n. 2.
Collŏco, cāvi, cāre, cātum. v. a. 1.
Arca, arcæ. f. 1.
Fœdus, dĕris. n. 3.
Immensus. a. um. *adj.*
Omnis, ne. *gen.* omnis. *adj. like* tristis.
Fulgeo, fulgēre, fulsi. v. n. 2.
Aurum, ri. n. 2.
Argentum, ti. n. 2.

Gem-ma, mæ, f. 1.
Regno, nāvi, nāre, nātum. n.1.
Pax, pācis. f. 3.
Affluens, entis *pres. part. of* affluo.
Opĭbus *from* ops, f. 3. *Has only three cases in the singular : gen.* opis. *accus.* opem. *abl.* ope. *Plural : nom.* opes. *gen.* opum. *dat.* opĭbus, &c. &c.
Voluptas, tātis. f. 3.
Virtus, tūtis. f. 3.
Amitto, mīsi, mittĕre, missum. *v. a.* 3.
Mulier, ĕris. f. 3.
Pertraho, traxi, trahĕre, tractum, v, a, 3,
Cultus, tûs, 4, *m*,
Major *adj. like* melior,
Pars, partis, f, 3,

XXI.

Deus creavit cœlum et terram, et
God created the-heaven and the-earth and
omnia quæ sunt in eis. Fecit solem,
all-things which are in them. He-made the-sun,
lunam, et stellas. Mare, fluvii, et
the-moon, and the-stars. The-sea, the-rivers, and
sylvæ sunt opera ejus manuum. Omnia
the-woods are the-works of-his hands. All
animalia facta-sunt ab eo. Formavit hominem
animals were-made by him. He-formed man
è pulvĕre terræ, et dedit illi viventem
out-of the-dust of-the-earth, and gave to-him a-living
animam. Creāvit eum ad suam imagĭnem,*
soul. He-created him to his-own image,
et fecit eum domĭnum mundi quem
and he-made him lord of-the-world which
fecĕrat. Posuit hominem quem fecĕrat
he-had-made. He-placed the-man whom he-had-made
in amœnissimo horto, qui solet
in a-very-pleasant garden, which is-accustomed
appellari terrestris Paradisus.
to-be-called the-terrestrial Paradise.

* Ad suam imagĭnem: *after his own image.*

Luna, æ. f. 1.
Stella, læ. f. 1.
Mare, ris. *n.* 3.
Fluvius, ii. *m.* 2.
Manus, ûs. *f.* 4.
Anĭmal, ālis. *n.* 3.
Facta sunt *perfect of* fio.
Pulvis, vĕris. m. 3.
Vivens, entis *part. like* felix.
Imāgo, gĭnis. f. 3.
Mundus, di. m. 2.

Posuit *perfect of* pono, posui, ponĕre, posĭtum. *v. a.* 3.
Amœnissimus, a, um, *adj. superlative degree of* amœnus.
Hortus, ti. *m.* 2.
Soleo, solēre, solĭtus sum. *v. neut. pass.* 2.
Appellor, āri, atus. *v. pass.* 1.
Terrestris, tre, *adj. like* tristis.

XXII.

Mundus gubernātur à Deo. Nihil accĭdit
The-world is-governed by God. Nothing happens
sine ejus permissione. In eo vivĭmus.
without his permission. In him we-live.
Videt omnes nostras actiones, et audit omnia
He-sees all our actions, and hears all
nostra verba. Omnes cogitātiones cordis sunt
our words. All the-thoughts of-the-heart are
cognĭtæ huic. Dēdit nobis vitam quâ
known to-him. He-gave to-us the-life which
fruĭmur, et sine eo non-possŭmus spirāre.
we-enjoy, and without him we-cannot breathe.
Ubicunque sumus, Deus est nobiscum. Cùm
Wherever we-are, God is with-us. When
sedeamus in domo, Deus est ibi, et cùm
we-sit in the-house, God is there, and when
ambulēmus in viâ, est ad nostram dextram.
we-walk in the-way, he-is at our right-hand.
Est spirĭtus, et complet cœlum et terram.
He-is a-spirit, and fills heaven and earth.
Vereamur eum igĭtur, et obediamus ejus
Let-us-worship him therefore, and let-us-obey his

verbo, omnĭbus temporĭbus, et in omnĭbus
word, at-all times, and in all
locis.
places.

Mundus, di. m. 2.
Gubernor, nāri, nātus. *v. dep.* 1.
Nihilum, nihĭli. n. 2.
Accĭdo, accĭdi, accĭdĕre (*no supines*) n. 3.
Permissio, ōnis. f. 3.
Vivo, vixi, vivĕre, victum. v. n. 3.
Video, vīdi, vidēre, vīsum. v. a. 2.
Actio, ōnis. *f.* 3.
Verbum, i. *n.* 2.
Cogĭtatio, ōnis. *f.* 3.
Cor, cordis. *n.* 3.
Cognĭtus, a, um, *part. from* cognosco, *like* bonus.
Fruor, frui, fructus. v. dep. 3.
Sedeo, sēdi, sedēre, sessum. v. n. 2.
Ambŭlo, lāvi, lāre, lātum. v. n. 1.
Dextra, træ. f. 1.
Spirĭtus, ûs. m. 4.
Compleo, plēvi, plēre, plētum. v. a. 2.
Cælum, i. *n.* 2.
Vereor, verēri, verĭtus, v, dep. 2.
Obēdio, dīvi, dīre, *v. n.* 4.
Tempus, pŏris. n. 3.
Locus, ci. m. 2. ☞ *In the plural number it is also* neuter; *and declined like the plural of* regnum.

XXIII.

Cùm Deus videt omnia quæ facĭmus,
Since God sees all-things which we-do,
debēmus vivĕre benè. Omnes qui sunt boni,
we-ought to-live well. All who are good,
sunt amici Dei. Amat eos, et dabit
are friends of-God. He-loves them, and will-give
iis omnia bona. Erunt beati in hoc
to-them all good-things. They-will-be happy in this
mundo, et, cùm moriantur, habĭtabunt cum
world, and, when they-die, they-shall-live with

Deo in cœlo in-æternum. Sed Deus odit
God in heaven for-ever. But God hates
omnes qui dicunt mendacia, aut mala verba,
all who speak lies, or bad words,
et faciunt malas actiones. Erunt infelĭces
and do bad actions. They-will-be unhappy
dum vivunt, et post mortem, expellentur
whilst they-live, and after death, they-will-be-expelled
ab eo ad locum tenebrarum. Habebunt
by him to a-place of-darkness. They-shall-have
nullos alios comĭtes nisi Diabŏlum et malos
no other companions but the-Devil and evil
spiritus.
spirits.

Omnis, omne, *adj. like* tristis.
Facio, fēci, facĕre, factum. v. a. 3.
Debeo, debui, debēre, debĭtum. v. a. & n. 2.
Do, dĕdi, dăre, dătum. v. a. 1.
Beatus, a, um. *adj.*
Morior, mōri, mortuus, v. dep. 4. ☞ *It is put in the subjunctive mood, on account of* cùm, *which governs the subjunctive.*
Habĭto, tāvi, tāre, tātum. v. n. 1.
Dĭco, dixi, dicĕre, dictum. v. a. 3.
Mendacium, cii. n. 2.
Actio, ōnis. f. 3.
Mors, mortis. f. 3.
Expellor, expelli, expulsus. v. pass. 3.
Tenĕbræ, brārum. f. 1. ☞ *Has no sing. number.*
Habĕo, hăbui, habēre, habĭtum. v. a. 2.
Comes, comĭtis. c. g. 3.
Diabŏlus. i. m. 2.
Spirĭtus, ûs. m. 4.

XXIV.

Deus sic dilexit mundum, ut daret suum
God so loved the-world, that he-gave his
unĭgenĭtum filium, ut quicunque credit in eum
only-begotten son, that whosoever believes in him

non-pereat, sed habeat æternam vitam. Enim
may-not-perish, but may-have eternal life. For
Deus non-misit suum filium in mundum, ut
God did-not-send his son into the-world, that
condemnāret mundum, sed ut mundus
he-might-condemn the-world, but that the-world
servarētur per eum. Mortuus-est pro nostris
might-be-saved through him. He-died for our
peccātis, et resurrexit pro nostrâ justificatione.
sins, and rose-again for our justification.
Ascendit in cœlum, ubi sedet ad
He-ascended into heaven, where he-sits at
dextram Dei, et agit nostram causam
the-right-hand of-God, and pleads our cause
cum patre. Citò veniet in nubĭbus
with the-father. Son he-will-come in the-clouds
cœli, cum sanctis angĕlis, judĭcatum
of-heaven, with the-holy angels to-judge
vivos et mortuos.
the-living and the-dead.

Dilĭgo, dilexi, diligĕre, dilectum. v. a. 3.
Qincunque, *like* qui, with *cunque* added.
Credo, credĭdi, credĕre, credĭtum. v. a. 3.
Pereo, perii, perīre, perĭtum. v. n. 4.
Mitto, mīsi, mittĕre, missum. v. a. 3.
Servor, servāri, servātus, v. pass. 1.
Mortuus est, *perfect of* morior, mōri, mortuus. v. dep. 4.
Peccātum, ti. n. 2.
Resurgo, resurrexi, resurgĕre, resurrectum. v. n. 3.
Justificatio, ōnis. f. 3.
Ascendo, ascendi, ascendĕre, ascensum. v. n. 3.
Sedeo, sēdi, sedēre, sessum. v. n. 2.
Ago, ēgi, agĕre, actum. v. a. 3.
Causa, sæ. f. 1.
Venio, vēni, venīre, ventum. v. n. 4.
Sanctus, a, um, adj.
Angĕlus, i. m. 2.
Judicātum, *supine of* judĭco, cāvi, cāre, cātum.

XXV.

Deus constĭtuit diem, quo judĭcabit
God has-appointed a-day in-which he-will-judge
mundum per suum filium Jesum Christum.
the-world by his son Jesus Christ.
Omnes qui unquàm vixērunt in terrâ,
All who ever lived in the-earth,
apparēbunt coram eo. Juvĕnes et senes,
will-appear before him. Young and old,
divĭtes et paupĕres, sapientes et ignari,
rich and poor, wise and ignorant,
audient sententiam ab ejus ore.
shall-hear (their)-sentence from his mouth.
Separābit bonos à malis, sicùt
He-will-separate the-good from the-bad, as
pastor sepărat oves à capris.
a-shepherd separates the-sheep from the-goats.
Dabit cuique secundùm sua opĕra.
He-will-give to-each according-to his works.
Boni homĭnes accipient corōnam gloriæ, et
Good men shall-receive a-crown of-glory, and
habĭtabunt cum Deo in æternam vitam. Sed
they-shall-live with God in eternal life. But
mali homĭnes mittentur è conspectu
bad men shall-be-sent from the-sight
Domĭni, in sempiternam pœnam.
of-the-Lord, into everlasting punishment.

Consto, constĭti, constāre, constĭtum. v. n. 1.
Dies, diĕi. m. & f. 5.
Judĭco, āvi, āre, ātum. v. a. 1.
Omnis, omne, *gen.* omnis, *adj. like* tristis.
Unquàm. *adv.*
Vivo, vivere, vixi, victum. *v. a.* 3.
Appareo, parui, parēre, parĭtum. v. n. 3.
Coram, *prep.* gov. an *abl. case.*

Juvĕnes, nis. *c. g.* 3.
Senex, *gen.* senis. m. 3.
Dives, *gen.* divĭtis, *adj. like* felix, *but has no neuter.*
Pauper, *gen.* paupĕris, *adj. like* felix—*has no neuter.*
Sapiens, entis, *adj. like* tristis.
Ignarus, a, um. adj.
Os, ōris. n. 3.
Sepăro, āvi, āre, ātum. v. a. 1.
Sicut. *conj.*
Pastor, ōris. m. 3.
Ovis, is, c. g. 3.
Capra, æ, f. 1.
Secundum. *prep.*
Opĕra *from* opus.
Homo, homĭnis. c. g. 3.
Accipio, accipĕre, accĕpi, acceptum. v. a. 3.
Corōna, æ, f. 1.
Gloria, æ. f. 1.
Mittor, mitti, missus. *v. pass.* 3.
Conspectus, ûs. *m.* 4.
Pœna, æ. f. 1.

XXVI.

Postquàm Hebræi profecti-essent ex
After the-Hebrews had-gone out-of
Ægypto, et venissent ad littus Rubri
Egypt, and had-come to the-shore of-the-Red
maris, Deus dixit Mosi, "Pertende tuam
sea, God said to-Moses, "Stretch-forth thy
dextram in-mare, et divĭde aquas."
right-hand towards-the-sea, and divide the-waters."
Moses fēcit quod Deus jussĕrat, et dum
Moses did what God had-commanded, and whilst
tenēret manum extensum super mare, aquæ
he-held (his)hand extended over the-sea, the-waters
divīsæ-sunt, et Hebræi ingressi-sunt in
were-divided, and the-Hebrews entered into
siccum mare; enim aqua erat tanquam murus
a-dry sea; for the-water was as a-wall
à eorum dextrâ et lævâ. Rex
at their right-hand and (their)-left. The-king
Ægyptiorum quoque, insecutus Hebræos,
of-the-Ægyptians also, having-followed the-Hebrews,

non-dubitavit ingrĕdi cum universo exercĭtu,
did-not-hesitate to-enter with (his)-whole army,
sed quùm progrederentur in medio
but when they-were-advancing in the-middle
mari, Domĭnus subvertit eorum currus
(of-the)sea, the-Lord overturned their chariots
et dejēcit equĭtes.
and overthrew their-horsemen.

Postquàm. *adv.*
Hebræus, i. m. 2.
Profecti essent, *preterimperfect tense of* proficiscor, proficisci, profectus. v. dep. 3.
Ægyptus, ti. f. 2.
Littus, littŏris. n. 3.
Mare, măris. n. 3.
Moses, Mosis. m. 3.
Pertendo, pertendi, pertendĕre. *v. a.* 3.
Dextra, æ. f. 1.
Divĭdo, divīsi, divĭdĕre, divīsum. v. a. 3.
Jussĕrat, *pluperfect of* jubeo, jussi, jubēre, jussum. v. a. 2.
Dum. *adv.*
Teneo, tenui, tenēre, tentum. v. a. 2.
Manus, ûs. f. 4.
Super. *prep.*
Divisæ sunt, *perfect of* divĭdor, divĭdi, divīsus. *v. pass.* 3.
Ingressi sunt, *perfect of* ingredior, ingrĕdi, ingressus. v. dep. 3.
Tanquàm. *adv.*
Murus, i. m. 2.
Quoque. *adv.*
Insĕcutus-a-um, *part. like* bonus, *from* insequor.
Progrederentur, *preterimperfect subjunctive of* progredior, progrĕdi, progressûs. v. dep. 3.
Subverto, vertĕre, verti, versum. v. a. 3.
Currus, ûs. m. 4.
Dejĭcio, jēci, jicĕre, jectum. v. a. 3.
Eques, equĭtis. m, 3.

XXVII.

Ægyptii, perculsi metu, cœperunt fugĕre,
The-Egyptians, struck with-fear, began to-flee,
at Deus dixit Mosi: "Extende rursùs
but God said to-Moses: "Stretch-out again

dextram in-mare, ut aquæ
(thy)-right-hand over-the-sea, that the-waters
revertantur in suum locum." Moses paruit,
may-return into their place." Moses obeyed,
et statim aquæ refluentes obruērunt
and immediately the-waters flowing-back overwhelmed
Ægyptios. Universus exercĭtus Pharaōnis
the-Egyptians. The-whole army of-Pharaoh
deletus-est in mediis fluctĭbus:
was-destroyed in the-middle-of the-waves;
nec-quidem unus nuncius tantæ cladis
not-even one messenger of-so-great a-destruction
superfuit. Sic Deus liberavit Hebræos ab
remained. Thus God freed the-Hebrews from
injustâ servĭtūte Ægyptiōrum; et, rubro
the-unjust slavery of-the-Ægyptians; and, the-red
mari trajecto, peragrārunt vastam
sea being-crossed, they-wandered-over the-vast
solĭtudĭnem. Tertio mense, pervenērunt
wilderness. In-the-third month, they-came
ad montem Sinæ, ubi Deus dedit eis
to the-mount of-Sinai, where God gave to-them
legem cum terrifĭco apparatu.
the-law with terrible pomp.

Ægyptius, i, m. 2.
Perculsus-a-um, *partic. from* percellor, *declined like* bonus.
Metus, ûs. m. 4.
Cœpērunt, *perfect of* cœpi, which is *a verb defective*, having only the *perfect and pluperfect* in general use.
Fugio, fugi, fugĕre, fugĭtum. v. n. 3.
Revertor, reverti, reversus. v. pass. 3.
Pareo, parui, parēre, paritum, *v. n.* 3.
Refluens, entis, *pres. part. of* refluo, *and declined like* felix.

Obruo, obrui, obruĕre, obrŭtum. v. a. 3.
Deletus est, *perfect of* deleor, delēri, delētus. *v. pass.* 2.
Fluctus, ûs. m. 4.
Nuncius, i. m. 2.
Clades, is. f. 3.
Superfuit *perfect of* supersum, being a compound of *super* and *sum*.
Libero, āvi, āre, ātum. v. a. 1.
Injustus-a-um. adj.
Servĭtus, ūtis. f. 3.
Trajectus-a-um, *part. from* trajicior *and declined like* bonus.
Peragrārunt, *for* peragravērunt, *perfect of* peragro, āvi, āre, ātum. v. a. 1.
Solĭtudo, dĭnis. f. 3.
Tertius-a-um: adj.
Mensis, is. m. 3.
Mons, montis. m. 3.
Sina, æ, f. 1.
Lex, lēgis. f. 3.
Apparatus, ûs. m. 4.

XXVIII.

Hæc sunt verba quæ Deus protŭlit:
These are the-words which God uttered:
" Ego sum Dominus, qui eduxi vos
" I am the-Lord, who have-brought-out you
è servĭtute Ægyptiorum: ego unus Deus,
from the-slavery of-the-Egyptians: I-(am) one God,
et non-est alius præter me. Non-
and there-is-not another besides me. You
usurpabĭtis nomen vestri Dei temĕrè, et
shall-not-use the-name of-your God rashly, and
sine causâ. Faciētis nullum opus
without a-cause. You-shall-do no work
Sabbăto. Colĭte vestrum patrem et vestram
on-the-Sabbath. Honour your father and your
matrem: non-occidētis: non-adul-
mother: you-shall-not-kill: ye-shall-not-
terabĭtis: non-faciētis furtum:
commit-adultery: you-shall-not-commit theft:
non-dicētis falsum testimonium adversùs
you-shall-not-speak false testimony against

vestrum proximum: non-concupiscētis
your neighbour: you-shall-not-covet
alienam-rem." Moses, monĭtus à Deo,
another's-property." Moses, warned by God,
jussit tabernacŭlum confĭci, in quo reposuit
ordered a-tabernacle to-be-made, in which he-placed
tabulas divinæ legis, et mortuus-est.
the-tables of-the-divine law, and he-died.
Josue successit in ejus locum.
Joshua succeeded to his place.

Verbum ĭre. 2.
Protŭlit *perfect of* profĕro, profers, protŭli, proferre, prolātum. *v, irr.*
Educo, eduxi, educĕre, eductum, v, a, 3.
Præter *prep*, governing an *accus.*
Nomen, ĭnis. n. 3.
Sine, *prep.* governing an *abl.*
Faciētis *future of* facio, fēci, facĕre, factum. v. a. 3.
Sabbătum, ti. n. 2.
Colĭte, *imperitive mood of* colo, colui, colĕre, cultum. v. a. 3.
Occīdo, occīdi, occidĕre, occīsum. v. a. 3.
Furtum, ti. n. 2.
Dicētis *future of* dico, dixi, dicĕre, dictum. v. a. 3.
Testimonium. ii. n. 2.
Adversùs, *prep.* governing an *accus.*
Concupisco, concupīvi, concupiscĕre, concupītum. v. a. 3.
Aliĕnus, a, um, adj.
Res, rei. f. 5.
Monĭtus, a, um *partic. of* moneor *like* bonus.
Jubeo, jussi, jubēre, jussum. v. a. 2.
Tabula. æ. f. 1.
Lex, legis. f. 3.
Mortuus est, *perfect of* morior, mōri, mortuus, v. dep. 4.

XXIX.

Reges Chanaănis, conjunctis viribus,
The-kings of-Canaan, with-united strength,
progressi-sunt adversùs Hebræos. At Deus
went against the-Hebrews. But God

dixit Josue, "Ne-timeas eos: victoria
said to-Joshua, "Fear-not them: the-victory
erit tua." Josue igitur adortus-est eos
shall-be thine." Joshua therefore attacked them
magno impĕtu, et illi fugērunt. Tunc lapidea
with-great force, and they fled. Then a-stony
grando cecĭdit in eos, et interfēcit multos.
hail fell upon them, and killed many.
Autem quum dies inclināret in-vespĕrum,
But when the-day was-declining towards-evening,
re nondum confectâ, Josue jussit
the-thing not-yet being-finished, Joshua commanded
solem consistĕre; et verò sol stetit,
the-sun to-stand-still; and indeed the-sun stood-still,
et produxit diem donec exercĭtus hostium
and protracted the-day until the-army of-the-enemy
deletus-fuisset. Omnĭbus popŭlis Palæstĭnæ
was-destroyed. All the-people of-Palestine
devictis, Hebræi collocati-sunt in
being-conquered, the-Hebrews were-placed in
destinātâ sede.
(their)-destined abode.

Chanaan, ănis. f. 3.
Conjunctus, a, um, *partic from* conjungor *and declined like* bonus.
Virĭbus, *abl. case plural.* In the *singular*, it has only three cases; thus, *nom.* vis. *accus.* vim: *abl.* vi. *Plural, nom.* vires: *gen.* virium: *dat.* virĭbus, &c. f. 3.
Adversùs, *prep.* gov. an *accus.*
Timeo, timui, timēre, (*no supine*) a. & n. 2.
Victoria, æ. f. 1.
Adorior, adorīri, adortus. v. dep. 4.
Impĕtus, ûs. m. 4.
Fugio, fugi, fugĕre, fugĭtum. v. n. 3.
Grando, grandĭnis. f. 3.
Cado, cecĭdi, cadĕre, cāsum. n. 3.

Autem. *conj.*—Quum. *adv.*
Dies, ēi. f. 5.
Inclino, āvi, āre, ātum. a. 1.
Vespĕrus, i. m. 2.
Res, rei. f. 5.
Confectus, a, um, *partic. from* conficior *and declined like* bonus.
Sol, solis. m. 3.
Consisto, constĭti, consistĕre, constĭtum. n. 3.
Produco, produxi, producĕre, productum. v. a. 3.
Devictis, *partic. from* devincor, *and declined like* bonus.
Sedes, dis. f. 3.

XXX.

Samson erat fortissimus vir. Affecit
Samson was a-very-strong man. He-affected
Philistæos multis cladĭbus, sed tandem
the-Philistines with-many injuries, but at-length
tradĭtus-est illis, et conjectus in catēnas.
he-was-delivered to-them, and cast into chains.
Tamen rupit vincŭla quibus constrictus-
However he-broke the-bonds, with-which he-had-been-
fuĕrat, et maxillâ asĭni arreptâ,
bound, and the-jaw-bone of-an-ass being-seized
prostravit eâ mille hostium.
he-prostrated with-it a-thousand of-(his)-enemies.
Quâdam die posteà, ingressus-est urbem
On-a-certain day afterwards, he-entered the-city
Philistæorum, et Philistæi captantes,
of-the-Philistines and the-Philistines seizing
occasionem, jussērunt portas obserari.
the-opportunity, commanded the-gates to-be-bolted.
Per totam noctem expectabant silentes,
Through the-whole night they-waited silent,
ut interficĕrent eum exeuutem manè.
that they-might-kill him going-out in-the-morning.
At Samson, surgens mediâ nocte,
But Samson, rising in-the-middle-(of) the-night,

venit ad portam, quam sustŭlit cum postĭbus
came to the-gate, which he-took-up with the-posts
et serris, atque supportavit in-vertĭcem
and bolts, and carried to-the-top
vicīni montis.
of-a-neighbouring mountain.

Samson, sōnis, m. 3.
Fortissimus, a, um, *adj. superl. of* fortis.
Afficio, affēci, afficĕre, affectum. v. a. 3.
Clades, dis. f. 3.
Trador, tradi, tradĭtus. pass. 3.
Catēna, æ. f. 1.
Rumpo, rupi, rumpĕre, ruptum. v. a. 3.
Vincŭlum, li. n. 2.
Constringor, constringi, constrictus. *pass.* 3.
Maxilla, æ, f. 1.
Asĭnus, i. m. 2.
Arreptus, a, um. *partic.*
Prostro, āvi, āre, ātum. v. a. 1.
Mille. adj. *undeclined in the singular.* Plural: *nom.* millia. *gen.* millium. *dat.* millĭbus, &c.
Hostis, is. com. g. 3.
Ingredior, ingressus, ingrĕdi. v. dep. 3.
Urbs, urbis. f. 3.
Captans, tantis, *pres. partic. of* capto; *and of one termination.*
Occasio, ōnis. f. 3.
Jubeo, jussi, jubēre, jussum. v. a. 2.
Porta, æ. f. 1.
Nox, noctis. f. 3.
Postis, tis. m. 3.
Vertex, vertĭcis. m. 3.

XXXI.

Tandem Philistæi qui nequivĕrant
At-length the-Philistines, who had-been-unable
apprehendĕre Samsonem, corrupērunt ejus
to-seize Samson, corrupted his
uxorem pecuniâ, ut proděret
wife with-money, that she-might-betray
virum. Mulier persuasit viro,
her-husband. The-woman persuaded her-husband,

ut indicaret sibi causam tantæ
that he-would-declare to-her the-cause of-such-great
virtutis; et ubi comperit ejus vires
virtue; and when she-found-out-(that) his strength
esse sitas in capillis, totondit caput
was placed in (his)-hair, she-shaved the-head
dormientis, atque ità tradĭdit eum
of-him-sleeping, and so she-delivered him
Philistæis. Illi, ejus oculis effossis,
to-the-Philistines. They, his eyes being-put-out,
conjecērunt vinctum in carcĕrem. Sed
cast-(him) bound into prison. But
brevi tempŏre, ejus capilli cæpērunt
in-a-short time his hair began
crescĕre, et recēpit vires. Quâdam
to-grow, and he-recovered strength. On-a-certain
die, quum Philistæi celebrārent
day, when the-Philistines were-celebrating
convivium, jubent Samsonem addūci.
a-feast, they-order Samson to-be-brought-in.
Domus in quâ epulabantur subnixa-est
The-house in which they-were-feasting was-supported
duabus columnis, et Samson adductus,
by-two pillars, and Samson being-brought-in,
adeò concussit columnas ut omnis turba
so shook the-pillars that all the-multitude
obrŭta-est ruīnâ domûs, que ipse
was-buried in-the-ruin of-the-house, and himself
simul.
at-the-same-time.

Nequeo, nequīvi, nequĕre, (*no supine*) v. n. 4.

Apprēhendo, hendi, hendĕre, hensum. v. a. 3.

Tandem. *adv.*
Corrumpo, rūpi, rumpĕre, ruptum. v. a. 3.
Pecunia, æ. f. 1.
Prodo, prodĭdi, prodĕre, prodĭtum. v. a. 3.
Persuadeo, suāsi, suadēre, suasum. v. a. 2.
Indico, cāvi, cāre, cātum. v. a. 1.
Tantus, a, um, *adj. like* bonus.
Virtus, tūtis. f. 3.
Comperio, pĕri, perīre, pertum. v. a. 4.
Capillus, i. m. 2.
Tondo, totondi, tondĕre, tonsum. v. a. 3.
Caput, capĭtis. n. 3.
Trado, tradĭdi, tradĕre, tradĭtum. v. a. 3.
Conjicio, conjĕci, conjicĕre, conjectum. v. a. 3.
Carcer, carcĕris. m. 3.
Brevis, ve, *gen.* brevis: *adj. like* tristis.
Tempus, tempŏris. n. 3.
Cresco, crēvi, crescĕre, crētum. v. n. 3.
Convivium, i. n. 2.
Adducor, adduci, adductus. v. pass. 3.
Columna, æ. f. 1.
Concutio, concussi, concutĕre, concussum. v. a. 3.
Turba, æ. f. 1.

XXXII.

Troja fuit celebris urbs. Cùm Priămus
Troy was a-famous city. When Priam
esset rex, Græci venērunt ad urbem.
was king, the-Greeks came to the-city.
Obsedērunt eam decem annos sine successu.
They-besieged it (for)-ten years without success.
Non-potĕrant capĕre eam vi, quòd
They-were-not-able to-take it by-force, because
ejus muri essent alti et lati. Sed tandem
its walls were high and broad. But at-length
capta-est dolo lignei equi. Hic
it-was-taken by-the-stratagem of-a-wooden horse. This
equus, complētus armātis homĭnĭbus,
horse, being-filled with-armed men,
admissus-est in urbem ut donum Minervæ.
was-admitted into the-city, as the-gift of-Minerva.

Sed mediâ nocte, cùm omnes
But in-the-middle-of the-night, when all
dormīrent, armāti homĭnes exiērunt
were-asleep, the-armed men went-out
utĕro equi, incendērunt urbem,
from-the-belly of-the-horse, burnt the-city,
et interfecērunt incŏlas.
and slew the-inhabitants.

Troja, æ. f. 1.
Urbs, urbis. f. 3.
Celĕbris, e, *adj. like* tristis.
Obsideo, obsēdi, obsidēre, obsessum. v. a. 2.
Decem, *numeral adjective undeclined.*
Capio, cēpi, capĕre, captum. v. a. 3.
Vis, vim, vi. Plural: vires. f. 3 *See former Lesson.*
Murus, i. m. 2.
Capior, capi, captus. v. pass. 3.
Dolus, i. m. 2.
Ligneus, a, um. *adj.*
Armātus, a, um, *part. like* bonus.
Homo, homĭnis. c. g. 3.
Admittor, admitti, admissus. *v. pass.* 3.
Donum, i. n. 2.
Minerva, æ. f. 1. ☞ *Minerva was the goddess of wisdom and the arts.*
Nox, noctis. f. 3.
Dormio, dormīvi, dormīre, dormītum. v. n. 4.
Exeo, exīvi, exīre, exĭtum. v. n. 4.
Utĕrus, i. m. 2.
Incŏla, æ. f. 1.

XXXIII.

Romŭlus condĭdit urbem Romam.
Romulus built the-city Rome.
Incolæ nominabantur Romāni, et
The-inhabitants were-named Romans, and
habēbantur fortissĭmi viri. Amavērunt
were-accounted very-brave men. They-loved
patriam, et pugnavērunt ad defendendam
(their)-country, and fought to defend

eam. Maluērunt mori quàm amittĕre
it. They-had-rather die than lose
libertātem. Mors fuit carior iis
(their)-liberty. Death was more-dear to-them
quàm vita. Gessērunt multa bella
than life. They-carried-on many wars
Carthaginiensĭbus vario successu.
with-the-Carthaginians with-various success.
Tandem Carthaginienses victi-sunt, et
At-length the-Carthaginians were-conquered and
Carthago deleta-est.
Carthage was-destroyed.

Condo, condĭdi, condĕre, condĭtum. v. a. 3.

Nominabantur *from* nominor. v. pass. 1.

Habeor, habēri, habĭtus. v. pass. 2.

Fortissĭmus, a, um, *adj. superlative degree of* fortis.

Pugno, nāvi, nāre, nātum. v. a. 1.

Defendendus, a, um, *gerundive adj.*

Morior, mōri, mortuus. v. dep. 4.

Quàm. *conj.*

Amitto, amīsi, amittĕre, amissum. v. a. 3.

Libertas, ātis. f. 3.

Carior, ōris, *adj. like* melior: *comparative degree of* carus.

Gero, gessi, gerĕre, gestum. v. a. 3.

Carthageniensis, is. m. 3.

Successus, ûs. m. 4.

Deleor, delēri, delētus. v. pass. 2.

XXXIV.

Julius Cæsar ortus-est antiquâ familiâ.
Julius Cæsar was-born-of an-ancient family.
Fuit non solùm magnus imperātor, sed
He-was not only a-great commander, but
etiam doctus vir. Scripsit Latinam
also a-learned man. He-wrote the-Latin

linguam maxĭmâ elegantiâ et puritāte.
language with-very-great elegance and purity.
Fuit liberālis militibus, et sic conciliavit
He-was liberal to-his-soldiers, and thus procured
sibi eorum anĭmos. Postquàm civilia
to-himself their affections. After the-civil
bella finīta-essent, cæpit agĕre insolenter.
wars were-ended, he-began to-act insolently.
Detŭlit honores ex suâ voluntāte,
He-conferred honours according-to his-own pleasure,
qui anteà deferebantur à popŭlo.
which before were-conferred by the-people.
Noluit assurgĕre senatui, cùm venīrent
He-would-not rise to-the-senate, when they-came
ad se. Itaque sexaginta vel amplius è
to him. Therefore sixty or more of
senatorĭbus que Romanis equitĭbus
the-senators and Roman knights
conjuravērunt in eum, et confodērunt
conspired against him, and stabbed-(him)
in curiâ trĭbus et viginti vulneribus.
in the-court with-three and twenty wounds.
Præcipui inter conjuratōres erant Brutus
The-chief among the-conspirators were Brutus
et Cassius.
and Cassius.

Cæsar, Cæsăris. m. 3.
Orior, orīri, ortus. v. dep. 4.
Antīquus, a, um, *adj.*
Imperātor, tōris. m. 3.
Scribo, scripsi, scribĕre, scriptum. v. a. 3.
Purĭtas, tātis. f. 3.
Liberālis, le *adj. like* tristis.
Miles, milĭtis. m. 2.
Concilio, āvi, āre, ātum. v. a. 1.
Postquàm. *adv.*
Civĭlis, le, *adj. like* tristis.
Finior, finīri, finītus. v. pass. 4.

Cœpit, *verb defective*: has only the *perfect and pluperfect* tenses, and *present infinitive*.
Ago, ēgi, agĕre, actum. v. a. 3.
Honor, ōris. m. 3.
Voluntas, ātis. f. 3.
Defĕror, ferri, lātus. v. pass. 3.
Assurgo, assurrexi, assurgĕre, assurrectum. v. n. 3.
Senātus, tûs. m. 4.
Senător, tōris. m. 3.
Eques, equĭtis. m. 3.
Curia, æ. f. 1.

XXXV.

Brutus et Cassius, interfectōres Cæsăris,
Brutus and Cassius the-murderers of-Cæsar,
movērunt ingens bellum: enim erant multi
stirred-up a-great war: for there-were many
exercĭtus per Macedoniam et Orientem,
armies throughout Macedonia and the-East,
quos occupavĕrant. Igitur Cæsar
which they-had-seized. Therefore Cæsar
Octavianus Augustus, et Marcus Antonius,
Octavianus Augustus, and Marcus Antonius,
profecti contra eos, pugnavērunt cum iis
having-gone against them, fought with them
apud Philippos, urbem Macedoniæ. Primo
near Phillippi, a-city of-Macedonia. In-thefirst
prælio, Antonius et Cæsar victi-sunt:
battle, Antonius and Cæsar were-conquered:
tamen Cassius dux nobilitatis periit.
however Cassius, the-leader of-the-nobility perished.
Secundo prælio, Brutus et
In-the-second battle, Brutus and
infinīta nobilitas, quæ gessĕrat
an-infinite (number-of) the-nobility, who had-carried-on
bellum cum illis periērunt. Respublica
war with them perished. The-state

divīsa-est inter eos, sic ut Augustus tenēret
was-divided among them, so that Augustus held
Hispanias, Gallias et Italiam: Antonius
Spain, Gaul and Italy: Antony
Asiam, Pontum et Orientem.
Asia, Pontus and the-East.

Interfector, tōris. m. 3.
Moveo, mōvi, movēre, mōtum. v. a. 2.
Ingens, ingentis, *adj. like* felix.
Enim. *conj.*
Oriens, entis. m. 3.
Occŭpo, pāvi, păre, pātum. v. a. 1.
Profectus, a, um, *perf. part. from* proficiscor.
Philippi, pōrum. m. 2. *Has no singular.*
Prælium, i. n. 2.
Victi sunt, *perfect tense of* vincor, vinci, victus. v. pass. 3.
Dux, dūcis. m. 3.
Nobilitas. tātis. f. 3.
Pereo, perii, perīre. v. n. 4.
Gero, gessi, gerĕre, gestum. v. a. 3.
Respublica, reipublicæ. f. 1. and 5.—*res* declined like *facies*, and *publica* like *musa*.
Teneo, tenui, tenēre. v. a. 2.

XXXVI.

Sed Lucius Antonius consul commōvit
But Lucius Antonius the-consul raised
civīle bellum intra Italiam. Ejus frater
a-civil war in Italy. His brother
qui demicavĕrat cum Cæsăre, contra Brutum
who had-fought with Cæsar, against Brutus
et Cassium, victus-est et captus apud
and Cassius, was-conquered and taken near
Perusiam civitātem Tusciæ. Intĕrim
Perusia a-city of-Tuscany. In-the-mean-time
ingens bellum commotum-est in Siciliâ, à
a-great war was-stirred-up in Sicily, by
Sexto Pompeio, filio Cnœi Pompeii
Sextus Pompeius, the-son of-Cnœus Pompeius

Magni, his confluentibus ad eum, qui
Magnus, those flocking to him, who
superfuĕrant ex partĭbus Bruti et Cassii.
had-remained from the-parties of-Brutus and Cassius.
Bellum gestum-est per Cæsărem Augustum,
The-war was-carried-on by Cæsar Augustus,
et Marcum Antonium, adversùs Sextum
and Marcus Antonius, against Sextus
Pompeium. Postrēmò pax facta-est.
Pompeius. At-last peace was-made.

Commoveo, mōvi, movēre, mōtum, v. a. 2.
Civĭlis, le; *adj. like* tristis.
Intra; *prep: governs an accus.*
Dimĭco, cāvi, cāre, cātum; v. n. 1.
Vincor, vinci, victus: v. pass. 3.
Confluens, entis; *pres. part. of* confluo, *and declined like* felix.
Superfuĕrat; *pluperfect from* supersum-fui-esse, v. n.
Pars. partis; f. 3.
Gestum est; *perfect of* geror, geri, gestus; *v. pass.* 3.
Pax, pacis, f. 3.

XXXVII.

Virgilius fuit unus ex optĭmis poëtis inter
Virgil was one of the best poets among
Latīnos. Natus-est Mantuæ, urbis Italiæ.
the-Latins. He-was-born at-Mantua, a-city of-Italy.
Studuit omne genus doctrīnæ magnâ
He-studied every kind of-learning with-great
diligentiâ. Ejus Æneis est excellentissimum
diligence. His Æneid is a-most-excellent
poema, et reddit ejus auctōrem immortālem.
poem, and renders its author immortal.
Fuit vir summâ humanitāte et
He-was a-man of-the-greatest humanity and
benevolentiâ. Fuit amīcus omnĭbus qui
benevolence. He-was a-friend to-all who

indigēbant ejus amicitiâ. Habĭtus-est tanto
needed his friendship He-was-held in-such
honōre à senātu et Romano popŭlo, ut,
honour by the-senate and the-Roman people, that,
cùm ejus versus legerentur in theatro,
when his verses were-read in the-theatre,
omnes stārent: tanta fuit opinio
all stood-up: so-great was the-opinion
pulchritudinis et elegantiæ versuum.
of-the-beauty and elegance of-(his)-verses
Mortuus-est Brundusii, quinquagesimo-quarto
He-died at-Brundusium, in-the-fifty-fourth
anno ætātis.
year of-(his)-age.

Virgilius, i; m. 2.
Optimus, a, um, *adj. like* bonus.
Poeta, æ. m. 1.
Nascor, nasci, natus. v. pass. 3.
Studeo, studui, studēre. v.n.2.
Genus, generis. n. 3. *like* opus.
Doctrīna, æ. f. 1.
Diligentia, æ. f. 1.
Poēma, poēmătis. n. 3.
Reddo, reddĭdi, reddĕre, reddĭtum. v. a. 3.
Auctor, auctōris. m. 3.
Immortālis, le. *adj. like* tristis.
Vir, vīri. m. 2.
Humanĭtas, tatis. f. 3.
Omnis, ne. *adj. like* tristis.
Indigeo, ĭndigeui, indigēre *(no supine)* v. n. 2.
Habeor, habēri, habitus. v. pass. 2.
Honor, houōris. m. 3.
Senātus, tûs. m. 4.
Popŭlus, li. m. 2.
Versus, sûs. m. 4.
Theātrum, i. n. 2.
Starent, *imperfect potential of* sto, stare, steti, statum. v. n. 1.
Opinio, ōnis. f. 3.
Pulchritudo, tudĭnis. f. 3.
Brundusium, i.n. 2. ☞ The word signifying *at a place*, is put in the *genitive case*, if of the *first or second* declension, and *singular number*, or if of the *plural number*, it is put in the *ablative*.

XXXVIII.

Titus Livius, qui scripsit Romanam
Titus Livius, who wrote the-Roman
historiam, natus-est Paduæ in Italiâ Augusto
history, was-born at-Padua in Italy. Augustus
regnante, venit Romam, et jussu
reigning, he-came to-Rome, and by-the-command
illius imperatōris, cœpit scribĕre Romanam
of-that emperor, he-began to-write the-Roman
historiam. Post mortem Augusti, rediit
history. After the-death of-Augustus, he-returned
Paduam, et acceptus-est magnis honorĭbus.
to-Padua, and he-was-received with-great honours.
Appellatur princeps historĭcōrum. Dicĭtur
He-is-called the-prince of-historians. It-is-said
illum fuisse tàm magnum ingenio quàm
(that)-he was as great in-ability as
Romani fuērunt imperio. Mortuus-est
the-Romans were in-power. He-died
quarto anno regni Tiberii, et
in-the-fourth year of-the-reign of-Tiberius. and
decĭmo-quinto nostri Domini Jesu Christi.
in-the-fifteenth of-our Lord Jesus Christ.

Titus, i, m. 2.
Livius, i. m. 2.
Scribo, scripsi, scribĕre, scriptum. v. a. 3.
Historia, æ. f. 1.
Nascor, nasci, natus. v. dep. 3.
Padua, æ. f. 1.
Regnans, antis. *pres. part of* regno, *like* felix.
Venio, vēni, venīre, ventum. v. n. 4.
Roma, æ. f. 1. ☞ When the noun signifies *to a place*, it is put in the *accusative case.*
Imperātor, tōris. m. 3.
Mors, mortis. f. 3.
Redeo, redii, *and* redīvi, redīre, redĭtum. v. n. 4.
Accipior, accĭpi, acceptus. v. pass. 3.
Honor, ōris. m. 3.

Magnus, a, um; *adj. like* bonus.
Princeps, princĭpis. m. 3.
Historĭcus, ci. m. 2.
Ingenium, i. n. 2.
Imperium, i. n. 2.
Quartus, a. um. *adj. like* bonus.
Christus, ti. m.

XXXIX.

Socrătes fuit celeberrĭmus philosŏphus
Socrates was a-most-famous philosopher
inter Græcos. Adhibuit se præcipuè
among the-Greeks. He-applied himself chiefly
studio philosophiæ. Ejus eloquentia et
to-the-study of-philosophy. His eloquence and
virtus fuērunt maxĭma. Fēcit multas
virtue were very-great. He-made many
oratiōnes contra triginta tyrannos. Existimāvit
orations against the-thirty tyrants. He-thought
scientiam fuisse summum bonum, et
(that)-knowledge was the-greatest good, and
ignorantiam maxĭmum malum. Credĭdit
ignorance the-greatest evil. He-believed
fuisse tantùm unum Deum, et irrīsit
(that)-there-was only one God, and he-derided
stultitiæ suōrum civium, quòd colĕrent
the-folly of-his-own citizens, because they-worshipped
multos deos. De hâc causâ, accusātus
many gods. For this cause being-accused
impietātis, damnatus-est bibĕre venēnum.
of-impiety, he-was-condemned to-drink poison.
Mortuus-est septuagesimo anno ætātis, et
He-died in-the-seventieth year of-his-age, and
laudātus-est ab omnĭbus gentĭbus propter
he-was-praised by all nations on-account-of
multas virtūtes.
many virtues.

Socrătes, tis. m. 3.
Celeberrĭmus, a, um. *adj. superl. of* celĕbris.
Adhibeo, adhibui, adhibĕre, adhibĭtum. v. a. 2.
Studium, i. n. 2.
Orātio, ōnis. f. 3.
Triginta, *numeral adj. undecl.*
Scientia, æ. f. 1.
Malum, i. n. 2.
Virtis, virtūtis. f. 3.
Irrideo, irrīsi, irridēre, irrīsum. v. a. 2.
Stultitia, æ. f. 1.
Civis, civis. c. g. 3.
Colo, colui, colĕre, cultum. v. a. 3.
Impiĕtas, tātis. f. 3.
Damnor, damnāri, damnātus. v. pass. 1.
Bibo, bĭbi, bibĕre, bibĭtum.
Venēnum, i. n. 2.
Ætas, ætātis. f. 3.
Gens, gentis, f. 3.

XL.

Babylon, urbs celebris in historiâ,
Babylon, a-city famous in history,
condĭta-est à Belo, Nimrodo Hebræorum.
was-built by Belus, the-Nimrod of-the-Hebrews.
Ornata-est et amplificata à succedentibus
It-was-adorned and enlarged by the-succeeding
principĭbus, et præsertim à Semiramĭde,
princes, and especially by Semiramis,
uxōre Nini, millessĭmo-nongentesĭmo
the-wife of-Ninus, in-the-one-thousand-nine-hundred
et sexagesimo anno mundi. Ejus muri
and sixtieth year of-the-world. Its walls
erant septuaginta quinque pedes lati, et
were seventy five feet broad, and
trecentos alti. Flumen Euphrates fluxit
three-hundred high. The-river Euphrates flowed
per mediam urbem. Cùm
through the-middle-of the-city. When
Nebuchadnezzar regnāret Babylōne,
Nebuchadnezzar reigned in-Babylon,

factus-est adeò superbus, ut Deus privāret
he-became so proud, that God deprived
eum mente, mittĕret eum inter
him of-his-understanding, sent him among
pecŏra, facĕret edĕre gramen sicut boves;
the-cattle, made-(him) eat grass like oxen;
donec scīret summum Deum
until he-might-know, (that)-the-most-high God
regĕre in regnis homĭnum, et dare
rules in the-kingdoms of-men, and gives-(them)
quibuscunque velit.
to-whomsoever he-wishes.

Babylon, lōnis, f. 3.
Urbs, urbis. f. 3.
Historia, æ. f. 1.
Condor, condi, condĭtus, v. pass. 3.
Succēdens, dentis. *pres. part of* succedo.
Princeps, princĭpis. m. 3.
Præsertim. *adv.*
Semīrămis, Semiramĭdis. f. 3.
Uxor, uxōris. f. 3.
Pes, pedis. m. 3.
Altus, a, um, *adj. like* bonus.
Latus, a, um, *adj. like* bonus.
Flumen, flumĭnis. n. 4.
Fluo, fluxi, fluĕre, fluctum. v. n. 3.
Adeo; *adv.*
Superbus, a, um; *adj.*
Privo, āvi, āre, ātum. v. a. 1.
Mens, mentis. f. 3.
Mitto, mīsi, mittĕre, missum. v. a. 3.
Inter; *prep. gov. an accus.*
Pecus, pecŏris; n. 3. *like* opus.
Edo. edĭdi, edĕre, ēsum. v. irr. 3.
Gramen, gramĭnis, n. 3.
Scio, scīvi, scīre, scitum. v. a. 4.

XLI.

Antīqui Ægyptii fuērunt clari
The-ancient Ægyptians were famous
inventiōne artium et scientiārum. Multi
in-the-invention of-arts and of-sciences. Many
docti viri Græciæ profecti-sunt eò
learned men of-Greece went thither

causâ scientiæ. Quàm dives Ægyptus
for-the-sake of-knowledge. How rich Ægypt
esset, ingentes pyramĭdes, et alia insignia
was, the-huge pyramids, and other remarkable
monumenta ostendunt. Incŏlæ coluērunt
monuments shew. The-inhabitants worshipped
non tantùm solem, lunam et siděra, sed
not only the-sun, moon and stars, but
etiàm bestias et aves. Regio est calida,
also beasts and birds. The-country is hot,
et rarò recreata imbrĭbus; sed fluvius Nilus
and seldom refreshed by-showers; but the-river Nile
exundat eam quotannis, et reddit solum fertĭle.
waters it yearly, and makes the-soil fertile.
Poetæ dixērunt limum hujus fluvii
The-Poets have-said (that)-the-mud of-this river
produxisse animalia.
has-produced animals.

Antĭquus, qua, quum. *adj.*
Clarus, a, um. *adj.*
Inventio, ōnis. f. 3.
Ars, artis. f. 3.
Scientia, æ. f. 1.
Græcia, æ. f. 1.
Profecti sunt, *perfect of* proficiscor.
Quàm. adv.
Dives, divĭtis. *adj.*
Ingens, ingentis. *adj.*
Pyramis, pyramĭdis. f. 3.
Insignis, ne. *adj. like* tristis.
Monumentum, ti. n. 2.
Ostendo, ostendi, ostendĕre, ostensum. v. a. 3.
Sol, sōlis. m. 3.
Sidus, siděris. n. 3.
Avis, avis. c. g. 3.
Regio, ōnis. f. 3.
Calĭdus, a, um. adj.
Rarò. adv.
Imber, imbris. m. 3.
Fluvius, i. f. 2.
Quotannis. *adv.*
Solum, li. n. 2.
Fertĭlis, le. *adj. like* tristis.
Animal, animālis. n. 3.

XLII.

Quingentesimo-decĭmo-tertio anno ab
In-the-five-hundred-and-thirteenth year from
urbe Româ condĭtâ, bellum renovatum-est
the-city Rome being-built, the-war was-renewed
inter duas respublicas, Romam et
between the-two republics, Rome and
Carthagĭnem, et gestum vario successu
Carthage, and carried-on with-various success,
et mari et terrâ. Tandem pax facta-est.
both by-sea and by-land. At-length peace was-made.
Carthaginienses pollicĭti-sunt tradĕre
The-Carthaginians promised to-deliver
Romanis omnes eorum captīvos sine
to-the-Romans all their captives without
pretio. Sic primum Punĭcum bellum
ransom. Thus the-first Punic war
finītum-est, quod duravĕrat viginti-quatuor
was-ended, which had-endured twenty-four
annos. Romani paulò pòst potīti-sunt
years. The-Romans a-little after gained
Sardiniâ. Nunc habuērunt pacem cum
Sardinia. Now they-had peace with
toto mundo, et templum Jani
the-whole world, and the-temple of-Janus
clausum-est. Sed, post quinque annos
was-closed. But, after five years,
recens bellum exarsit cum Illyriis, qui
a-fresh war broke-out with the-Illyrians, who
incoluērunt Dalmatiam.
inhabited Dalmatia.

Urbs, urbis. f. 3.
Condĭtus, a, um, *partic. like* bonus.
Renŏver, vari, vātus. v. pass, 1.
Respublica, reipublicæ. f. 1 and 4; the former part (*res*) like *facies*, and the other (*publica*) like *musa*.
Carthago, Carthagĭnis. f. 3.
Varius, a. um. *adj.*
Successus, ûs. m. 4.
Mare, maris. n. 3. *Plural* maria
Tandem. adv.
Pax, pacis. f. 3.
Polliceor, pollicĕri, pollicĭtus. v. dep. 2.
Trado, tradĭdi, tradĕre, tradĭtum. v. a. 3.
Pretium, pretii n. 2.
Finior, finīri, finītus. v. pass. 4.
Duro, ā vi, āre, ātum. v. n. 1.
Viginti. *numeral. adj. undecl.*
Potior, potīri, potītus. v. dep. 4.
☞ This verb always takes a *genitive* or an *accusative* case after it.
Templum, pli. n. 2.
Claudor, claudi, clausus. v. pass 3.
Exardeo, exarsi, exardēre, exarsum. v. n. 2.

XLIII.

Ferè eodem tempŏre, Romani
Almost at-the-same time, the-Romans
gessērunt bellum contra Gallos. Galli
carried-on war against the-Gauls. The-Gauls
transiĕrant Alpes cum magno exercĭtu, et
had-crossed the-Alps with a-great army, and
ingressi-erant in Italiam. Vastavērunt
had-entered into Italy. They-laid-waste
agros longè latèque, donec venīrent intra
the-lands far and-wide, until they-came within
iter tridui urbis Romæ. Dein
a-journey of-three-days of-the-city Rome. Then
Romani progressi-sunt obviàm iis, et
the-Romans proceeded to-meet them, and
primo impĕtu, vertērunt in fugam.
on-the-first attack, turned-(them) to flight.
Postĕro die, prœlio redintegrato, Galli
The-next day the-battle being-renewed, the-Gauls

fuērunt victōres, et concidērunt magnum
were victorious, and slew a-great
numerum hostium. Bellum gestum-est
number of-the-enemy. The-war was-carried-on
sex annos. Autem tandem Galli
six years. But at-length the-Gauls
victi-sunt penĭtùs à Marco Marcello,
were-conquered entirely by Marcus Marcellus,
Romano dictatore.
the-Roman dictator.

Tempus, tempŏris,. n. 3.
Gero, gessi, gerĕre, gestum. v. a. 3.
Alpes, Alpium. f. 3. ☞ *Has no singular.*
Exercĭtus, tûs. m. 4.
Ingredior, ingrĕdi, ingressus. v. dep. 3.
Ager, agri. m. 2.
Latè, *adv.*—Longè. *adv.*
Triduum, i. n. 2.
Obviàm. *adv.* ☞ Takes a *Dat.* after it.
Impĕtus, tûs. *m.* 4.
Primus, a, am. *adj.*
Verto, verti, vertĕre, versum. *v. a.* 3.
Fuga, gæ. *f.* 1.
Dies, diĕi. *m. & f.* ☞ In *plural*, it is *masc.*
Prælium, prælii. *n.* ☞ This sentence is called the *ablative absolute.*
Victor, tōris. *m.* 3.
Hostis, hostis. *c. g.* 3.
Bellum, i. *n.* 2.
Penĭtùs. *adv.*
Dictător, tōris. *m.*

XLIV.

Romani iniērunt bellum cum Philippo
The-Romans began a-war with Philip
rege Macedoniæ, ut defendĕrent
the-king of-Macedonia, that they-might-defend
Athenienses socios. Flaminius consul,
the-Athenians (their)-allies. Flaminius the-consul
cum magno exercĭtu missus-est in Græciam.
with a-great army was-sent into Greece.

Philippus victus-est in Thessaliâ, et amīsit
Philip was-conquered in Thessaly, and lost
ferè dimidium exercitûs. Flaminius restituit
almost the-half of-his-army. Flaminius restored
in pristĭnam libertātem omnes urbes
to (their)-former liberty all the-cities
Græcōrum. Ob hoc factum, meretur
of-the-Greeks. On-account-of this deed, he-deserves
laudem. Est dignum forti viro et Romano
praise. It-is worthy of-a-brave man and a-Roman
anĭmo. Omnes boni laudābunt eum, et
mind. All good-men will-praise him, and
amīci libertātis habēbunt maxĭmo
the-friends of-liberty will-hold-(him) in-the-greatest
honōre.
honour.

Ineo, inīvi *or* inii, inīre, inĭtum; *v. a.* 4.
Rex, rĕgis; *m.* 3.
Macedonia, æ; *f.* 3.
Defendo, defendi, defendĕre, defensum; *v. a.* 3.
Socius, socii; *m.* 2.
Consul, consŭlis, m. 3.
Thessalia, æ. *f.* 1.
Amitto, amīsi, amittĕre, amissum. *v. a.* 3.
Dimidium, dimidii. *n.* 2.
Libertas, tātis. *f.* 3.
Restituo, restitui, restituĕre, restutūtum. *v. a.* 3.
Mereor, merĕri, merĭtus. *v. dep.* 2.
Laus, laudis. *f.* 3.
Factum, ti. *n.* 2.
Dignus, a, um. *adj.* ☞ Adjectives signifying *worthiness* or the *contrary*, require a *genitive* case after them.
Fortis, te. *adj. like* tristis
Honor, honōris. *m.* 3.

XLV.

Solon fuit clarus legislator Athenārum.
Solon was a-famous lawgiver of-Athens.
Coercuit luxuriam suorum civium æquis
He-restrained the-luxury of-his citizens with-just

legĭbus, et abolēvit multas stultas
laws, and abolished many foolish
superstitiōnes. Profectus-est in Ægyptum
superstitions. He-went into Ægypt
et Lydiam, ubi vidit Crœsum, qui non
and Lydia, where he-saw Crœsus, who not
solum fuit ditissĭmus princeps, sed etiam
only was a-very-rich prince, but also
amavit doctrinam et scientiam. Cùm
loved learning and knowledge. When
Crœsus audīret Solōnem fuisse in Lydiâ,
Crœsus heard (that)-Solon was in Lydia,
arcessīvit eum, ostendit ei pulchrum
he-sent-for him, he-shewed to-him (his)-beautiful
palatium, que omnes ejus thesauros et
palace, and all his treasures and
divitias. Interrogātus à Crœso,
riches. Being-asked by Crœsus,
" annon-existimaret se fuisse felicissĭmum
" if-he-did-not-think him to-be a-very-happy
homĭnem ?" Solon respondit, " Nemĭnem
man ?" Solon answered, " (That)-no-one
posse dici beātum ante suum obĭtum."
can be-called happy before his death."

Solon, Solōnis. *m.* 3.
Clarus, a, um. *adj.*
Legislātor, tōris. *m.* 3.
Athenæ, Athenārum. f. 1.
☞ *Has no singular.*
Coerceo, coercui, coercēre, coercĭtum. *v. a.* 2.
Luxuria, æ. *f.* 1.
Civis, civis. *c. g.* 3.
Lex, lēgis. *f.* 3.
Aboleo, abolēvi, abolēre, abolĭtum. *v. a.* 2.
Superstitio, ōnis, *f.* 3.
Proficiscor, proficisci, profectus. *v. dep.* 3.
Ditissĭmus, a, um, *adj.* superl. of *Dives*, comparative, *Divitior.*

Lydia æ. *f.* 1.
Princeps, princĭpis. *m.* 3.
Doctrīna, æ. *f.* 1.
Arcesso, arcesīvi, arcessīre, arcessītum, *v. a.* 4.
Ostendo, ostendi, ostendĕre, ostensum, *v. a.* 3.
Palatium, palatii, *n.* 2.
Thesaurus, i, *m.* 2.
Divitiæ, divitiarum. f. 1.
☞ *Has no singular.*
Respondeo, respondi, respondĕre, responsum. *v. a.* 2.
Nemo, nemĭnis. *m.* 3.
Obĭtus, ûs, *m.* 4.

XLVI.

Antisthĕnes hortabatur discipŭlos ut
Antisthenes exhorted (his)-disciples that
darent sedŭlam opĕram sapientiæ; at
they-should-give diligent application to-wisdom; but
pauci obtemperabant. Itaque tandem
few obeyed. Therefore at-length
indignatus, dimīsit omnes à se, inter quos
being-angry, he-dismissed all from him, among whom
erat etiàm Diogĕnes. Verò cùm hic, incensus
was also Diogenes. But when he, incited
magno studio audiendi philosŏphum, semper
by-a-great desire of-hearing the-philosopher, always
venīret ad eum. Antisthĕnes percussit ejus
came to him. Antisthenes struck his
caput bacŭlo. Diogĕnes non-recessit
head with-a-stick. Diogenes did-not-retire
propterea, sed dixit suo præceptori,
on-that-account, but said to-his master,
"Percŭte, si placet ità. Ego
"Strike, if it-pleases-(thee) so-(to-do). I
præbebo meum caput tibi. Neque verò
will-offer my head to-thee. Nor indeed
invenies fustem tam duram, ut
wilt-thou-find the-club so hard, that

abĭgas me à tuâ scholâ. Tandem
thou-mayst-drive me from thy school." At-length
Antisthĕnes admīsit discipŭlum tam cupĭdum
Antisthenes admitted a-scholar so desirous
doctrīnæ, et amavit eum maxĭmè.
of-learning, and loved him very-much.

Antisthĕnes, is. *m.* 3.
Hortor, hortāri, hortātus. *v. dep.* 1.
Discipŭlus, li. *m.* 2.
Opĕra, æ. *f.* 1.
Paucus, a, um. adj.
Obtempĕro, āvi, āre, ātum. *v. a.* 1.
Tandem. *adv.*
Dimitto, dimīsi, dimittĕre, dimissum. *v. a.* 3.
Diogĕnes, nis. *m.* 3.
Studium, i. *n.* 2.
Caput, capĭtis. *n.* 3.
Percutio, percussi, percutĕre, percussum. *v. a.* 3.
Bacŭlus, li. *m.* 2.
Recedo, recessi, recedĕre, recessum. *v. n.* 3.
Dico, dixi, dicĕre, dictum. v. a. 3.
Preceptor, tōris. *m.* 3.
Præbeo, præbui, præbēre, præbĭtum. *v. a.* 2.
Fustis, fustis. *m.* 3.
Abigo, abēgi, abigĕre, abactum. *v. a.* 3.

XLVII.

Nihil est excellentius sapientiâ et
Nothing is more-excellent than-wisdom and
doctrīnâ. Doctus homo est multò superior
learning. A-learned man is much superior
indocto homĭni. Quidam homo accessit ad
to-an-unlearned man. A-certain man went to
Aristippum philosŏphum, et rogāvit eum ut
Aristippus the-philosopher, and asked him that
erudīret suum filium. Verò cùm ille pro
he-would-teach his son. But when he for
mercēde petīvisset quingentas drachmas;
a-reward asked five-hundred drachmæ;

pater deterrĭtus pretio, quod
the-father deterred by-the-expense, which
videbātur nimium ignāro quo avaro
appeared too-much to-an-ignorant and a-covetous
homĭni, dixit se posse emĕre servum
man, said (that)-he could buy a-slave
minōris. Tum philosŏphus inquit; "Eme,
for-less. Then the-philosopher said; "Buy,
et habēbis duos."
and thou-wilt-have two."

Nihil. *subst. undecl.*
Excellentius. *neuter of* Excellentior, *comparative of* excellens, *and declined like* melior.
Sapientia, œ. f. 1.
Superior, superius, *Gen.* superioris, adj. *comparative of* superus, *and declined like* melior.
Accēdo, accessi, accedĕre, accessum. v. a. 3.
Mimor. *adj. like* melior.
Erudio, erudīvi, erudīre, erudītum. v. a. 4.
Merces, mercēdis, f. 3.
Peto, petīvi, petĕre, petītum, v. a. 3.
Drachma, æ. f. 1.
Pretium, i. *n.* 2.
Nimium. *adv.*
Emo, ēmi, emĕre, emptum. v. n. 3.

XLVIII.

Tiberius gessit imperium ingenti socordiâ,
Tiberius governed the-empire with-great sloth,
gravi crudelĭtāte, scelestâ avaritiâ, et turpi
great cruelty, abominable avarice, and shameful
lubidine: nam ipse nusquam pugnavit
lust: for he-himself never fought,
sed gessit bellum per suos legatos.
but carried-on war through his lieutenants.
Numquam-remīsit quosdam reges evocātos ad
He-never-set-free certain kings allured to

se per blanditias. Archelaus rex Cappadociæ
him by fair-words. Archelaus king of-Cappadocia
fuit unus ex his regĭbus, cujus regnum etiam
was one of these kings, whose kingdom also
redēgit in formam provinciæ, et jusssit
he-reduced into the-form of-a-province, and ordered
maximam civitātem appellāri suo
the-greatest city to-be-called by-his-own
nomĭne. Mortuus-est in Campaniâ,
name. He-died in Campania,
igessimo-et-tertio anno imperii, et
twenty-third year of-his-reign, and
octogessimo-tertio ætatis, ingenti gaudio
in-the-eighty-third of-his-age, to-the-great joy
omnium.
of-all.

Gero, gessi, gerĕre, gestum. v. a. 3.
Tiberius, i. m. 2.
Imperium, i. n. 2.
Ingens, ingentis. *adj. like* felix.
Socordia, æ. f. 1.
Crudelĭtas, tātis. f. 3.
Gravis, ve. *adj. like* tristis.
Lubido, lubidĭnis. f. 3.
Turpis, e. *adj. like* tristis.
Pugno, āvi, āre, ātum. v. a. 1.
Legatus, i. m. 2.
Nunquam. adv.
Remitto, remīsi, remittĕre, remissum. v. a. 3.
Quidam, quædam, quoddam, *Gen.* Cujusdam, &c. *like* Qui.
Blanditiæ, blanditiārum. f. 1. *Has no singular.*
Redĭgo, redēgi, redigĕre, redactum. v. a. 3.
Forma. æ. f. 1.
Provincia, æ. f. 1.
Civĭtas, civitātis. f. 3.
Nomen, nomĭnis. n. 3.
Gaudium, i. n. 2.

XLIX.

Demosthĕnes, qui natus-est Athēnis, fuit
Demosthenes, who was-born at-Athens, was

clarissĭmus orātor. Acquisīvit artem
a-very-famous orator. He-acquired the-art
loquendi magno labore et studio. Naturâ
of-speaking with-great labour and study. By-nature
non-habuit bonam vocem, et non-potĕrat
he-had-not a-good voice, and he-was-not-able
pronunciāre quædam verba rectè. Ut
to-pronounce some words properly. That
discĕret loqui accurātè, posuit parvos
he-might-learn to-speak accurately, he-put little
circulares lapĭdes in os.
circular stones in (his)-mouth.
Solēbat claudĕre se in cubicŭlo,
He-was-accustomed to-shut himself in (his)-chamber
et studēre totum mensem simul. Sæpè
and to-study a-whole month together. Oftentimes
ivit ad littus, et pronunciavit suas
he-went to the-shore, and pronounced his
orationes ad fluctus, ut posset meliùs
orations to the-waves, that he-might the-better
tolerare clamōrem popŭli. Habuit multas
bear the-clamour of-the-people. He-had many
oratiōnes et privātis et publĭcis
orations, both on-private and public
occasionĭbus. Sed usus-est eloquentiâ
occasions. But he-used (his)-eloquence
præsertim contra Philippum regem
chiefly against Philip king
Macedoniæ, et in complurĭbus orationĭbus
of-Macedonia, and in many orations
excitāvit Athenienses, ut inferrent
he-excited the-Athenians, that they-might-bring
bellum huic.
war against-him.

Demosthĕnes, nis. m. 3.
Nascor, nasci, nātus. v. dep. 3.
Orātor, oratōris. m. 3.
Acquīro, acquisīvi, acquirĕre, acquisītum. v. a. 3.
Ars, artis. f. 3.
Loquendi, *gerund from* loquor.
Labor, labōris. m. 3.
Occasio, ōnis. f. 3.
Clamor, clamōris. m. 3.
Vox, vocis. f. 3.
Rectè. *adv.*
Disco, didĭci, discĕre, discĭtum. v, n. 3.
Pono, posui, ponĕre, posĭtum. v. a. 3.
Parvus, a, um. *adj. like* bonus.
Circulāris, e. *adj. like* tristis.
Claudo, claudi, claudĕre, clausum. v. a. 3.
Cubicŭlum, i. n. 2.
Mensis, is. m. 3.
Littus, littŏris. n. 3.

L.

Cicĕro natus-est Arpīni, oppĭdi in Italiâ.
Cicero was-born at-Arpinum a-town in Italy.
Fuit ferè æqualis Demosthĕni eloquentiâ.
He-was almost equal to-Demosthenes in-eloquence.
Cùm natus-esset viginti septem annos,*
When he-had-been-born twenty seven years,
profectus-est in Græciam, ubi didĭcit
he-went into Greece, where he-learnt
eloquentiam et scientiam à celeberrĭmis
eloquence and science from the-most-celebrated
oratorĭbus et philosophis Atheniensium.
orators and philosophers of-the-Athenians.
Fuit consul Romæ cùm Catalīna
He-was consul of-Rome when Cataline
conjurāret contra civĭtātem. Patefēcit et
conspired against the-state. He-discovered and
frustrāvit hanc conjuratiōnem; itaque
frustrated this conspiracy; therefore

* That is: *when he was twenty-seven years of age.*

appellatus-est pater patriæ. Scripsit
he-was-called the-father of-(his)-country. He-wrote
quasdam oratiōnes contra Marcum Antonium,
some orations against Marc Antony,
qui curavit ejus caput abscindendum, et
who caused his head to-be-cut-off, and
figendum in Foro, ubi tam sæpè locutus-
to-be-fixed in the-Forum, where so often he-had-
erat, et defenděrat libertātem patriæ.
spoken, and had-defended the-liberty of-(his)-country.

Cicĕro, ōnis. *m.* 3.
Arpīnum, i. *n.* 2.
Oppĭdum, i. *n.* 2.
Æquālis, e. *adj. like* tristis.
Eloquentia, æ. *f.* 1.
Proficiscor. proficisci, profectus. v. dep. 3.
Philosŏphus, i. *m.* 2.
Atheniensis, is. *m.* 3.
Consul, consŭlis. *m.* 3.
Conjuro, āvi. āre, ātum. v. a. 1.
Patefacio, patefeci, patefacĕre. patefactum. *v. a.* 3.
Conjuratio, ōnis. *f.* 3.
Patria, æ. *f.* 1.
Caput, capĭtis. *n.* 3.
Figo, fixi, figĕre, fixum. v. a. 3.
Forum, i. n. 2.
Libertas, tātis. f. 3.

LI.

Senĕca natus-est Cordubæ in Hispaniâ,
Seneca was-born at-Corduba in Spain,
initio Christianæ æræ. Cùm esset
in-the-beginning of the-Christian era. When he-was
puer, ejus pater migrāvit Romam cum totâ
a-boy, his father removed to-Rome with (his)whole
familiâ. Senĕca fuit maximus philosŏphus.
family. Seneca was a-very-great philosopher.
Ejus liber morum est dignus auctōre.
His book of-morals is worthy (of-its)-author.
Continet multa utilia et bona præcepta, et
It-contains many useful and good precepts, and

debet legi ab omnĭbus. Fuit præceptor
ought to-be-read by all. He-was the-teacher
Norōnis; et ille imperātor, dum sequerētur
of Nero; and that emperor, whilst he-followed
ejus consilium, gessit se benè. Sed post
his advice, conducted himself well. But after
paucos annos, dedĭdit se omni genĕri
a-few years, he-addicted himself to-every sort
nequitiæ. Damnāvit Senecam capĭtis,*
of-wickedness. He-condemned Seneca to-death.
quia existimāvit conjuravisse cum
because he-thought-(that) he-had-conspired with
Pisōne privāre eum imperio. Senĕca,
Piso to-deprive him of-the-empire. Seneca,
venis apertis, voluit mori calĭdo balneo.
his-veins being-opened, chose to-die in-a-warm bath.

* Literally: *he condemned Seneca of the head:* that is *to lose his head.*

Corduba, æ. f. 1.
Initium, i. n. 2.
Æra, æ. f. 1.
Puer, puĕri. m. 2.
Mos, mōris. m. 2.
Auctor, tŏris. m. 3.
Contineo, continui, continēre, contentum. v. a. 2.
Utĭlis, e. *adj. like* tristis.
Præceptum, ti. n. 2.
Debeo, debui, debēre, debĭtum. v. a. & n. 2.
Legor, lĕgi, lectus. v. pass 3.
Præceptor, tōris. m. 3.
Nero, ōnis. m. 3.
Imperātor, tōris. m. 3.
Sequor, sequi, secutus. *v. dep.* 3.
Genus, genĕris. n. 3.
Nequitia, æ. f. 1.
Caput, capĭtis. n. 3.
Vena, æ. f. 1.
Apertus, a, um. *pref. partic. of* aperior, *and declined like* bonus.
Balneum, i. n. 2.

LII.

Plato fuit discipŭlus Socrătis. Cùm esset
Plato was the-disciple of-Socrates. When he-was

adolescens, adhibuit se studio pingendi.
a-youth, he-applied himself to-the-study of painting.
Sed antequàm natus-esset triginta annos,
But before he-had-been-born thirty years,
cœpit studēre philosophiam sub Socrăte.
he-began tosstudy philosophy under Socrates.
Ivit in Ægyptum, ubi existĭmātur acqui-
He-went into Egypt, where he-is-thought to-have-
sivisse scientiam religiōnis Judæorum. Ex
acquired a-knowledge of-the-religion of-the-Jews. From
Ægypto transiit in Italiam, ut colloquĕrētur
Egypt he-passed into Italy, that he-might-converse
cum discipulis Pythagŏræ; et indè
with the-disciples of-Pythagoras; and thence
profectus-esset in Indiam, nisi bella in
he-would-have-gone into India, unless the-wars in
Asiâ impedivissent eum. Ejus opiniones
Asia had-hindered him. His opinions
de multis rebus sunt consentaneæ
concerning many things are agreeable
doctrīnæ Vetĕris Testamenti. Dogmăta
to-the-doctrine of-the-Old Testament. (His)-Doctrines
sunt adeò pura, ut appellatus-esset Divinus
are so pure, that he-was-called the-Divine
Plato. Mortuus-est octogessĭmo-primo anno
Plato. He-died in-the-eighty-first year
ætatis.
of-his-age.

Plato, tōnis. m. 3.
Adolescens, centis. c. g. 3.
Adhibeo adhibui, adhibēre, adhibĭtum. *v. a.* 2.
Pingendi, *gerund of* pingo, pinxi, pingĕre, pictum. *v. a.* 3.
Religio, ōnis. f. 3.

Judæus, i. m. 2.
Transeo, transīvi, transīre, transītum. v. n. 4.
Colloquor, collŏqui, collocutus. v. dep. 3.
Impedio, impedīvi, impedīre, impedītum. v. a. 4.
Opinio, ōnis. f. 3.
Res, rei. f. 5.
Vetus, vetĕris, *adj. like* felix.
Testamentum, ti. n. 2.
Dogma, dogmătis. n. 3.
Purus, a, um. *adj.*
Ætas, ætātis. f. 3.

LIII.

Claudius intŭlit bellum Britanniæ, quam
Claudius brought war to-Britain, which
nullus Romanorum attigĕrat post Julium
none of-the-Romans had-touched-at after Julius
Cæsărem, que eâ devictâ per Cnæum
Cæsar, and it being-conquered by Cnæus
Sentium et Aulum Plautium, illustres et
Sentius and Aulus Plautius, illustrious and
nobĭles viros, egit celebrem triumphum.
noble men, he-made a-famous triumph.
Addĭdit etiàm quasdam insŭlas, posĭtas ultra
He-added also some islands situated beyond
Britanniam in oceăno, Romano imperio.
Britain in the-ocean to-the-Roman empire.
Hæ insŭlæ appellantur Orcădes. Dĕdit
These islands are-called the-Orkney. He-gave
præmia et honōres iis fortĭbus viris, qui
rewards and honours to-these brave men, who
fecĕrant multa et egregia facinŏra in
had-done many and illustrious actions in
Britannĭca expeditione. Is vixit sexaginta-
the-British expedition. He lived sixty-
quatuor annos, et imperavit quatuordĕcim.
four years, and reigned fourteen.

Post mortem consecratus-est, et appellatus
After (his)-death he-was-canonized, and called
Dīvus.
a-God.

Claudius, i. m. 2.
Infĕro, intŭli, inferre, illatum. v. irr. 3.
Britannia, æ. f. 1.
Attingo. attĭgi, attingĕre, attactum, v. a. 3.
Cæsar, Cæsăris. m. 3.
Devictus, a, um. *partic. from* devincor, *like* bonus.
Illustris, e. *adj. like* tristis.
Nobĭlis, e. *adj. like* tristis.
Triumphus, i. m. 2.
Addo, addĭdi, addĕre, addĭtum. v. a. 3.
Oceănus. i. m. 2.
Imperium, i. n. 2.
Insula, æ. f. 1.
Orcădes, orcadum, orcadĭbus, orcades, orcades, orcadĭbus, f. 3. ☞ *Has no singular.*
Præmium, i. n. 2.
Honor, honōris. m. 3.
Fortis, e. *adj. like* tristis.
Facĭnus, facinŏris. n. 3.
Expeditio, ōnis. f. 3.
Vivo, vixi, vivĕre, victum. v. n. 3.
Mors, mortis. f. 3.

LIV.

Leges naturæ non-possunt mutāri. Leges
The-laws of-nature cannot be-changed. The-laws
Dei sunt bonæ et justæ, et omnes qui
of-God are good and just, and all who
obediunt iis, erunt felīces. Omnes qui
obey them, will-be happy. All who
cupiunt se esse beatos, timēbunt
desire (that)-they should-be happy, will-fear
Deum, honorābunt parentes, et vivent
God, will-honour (their)-parents, and will-live
secundum naturam. Deus qui gubernat
according-to nature. God who governs
mundum, et à quo omnia creata-sunt, est
the-world, and by whom all-things were-created, is

spirĭtus, quem nemo vidit, aut potest vidēre.
a-spirit, whom no-one has-seen, or can see.
Anĭmi homĭnum sunt immortales, sed eorum
The-souls of-men are immortal, but their
corpŏra redeunt in pulvĕrem. Nos omnes
bodies return to dust. We all
moriēmur, et apparebĭmus coram Deo, qui
shall-die, and we-shall-appear before God, who
accipiet bonos in cœlum, et dimittet malos
will-receive the-good into heaven, and will-send the-bad
in gehennam.
into hell.

Lex, legis. f. 3.
Cupio, cupīvi, cupĕre. v. a. 3.
Timeo, timui, timēre. v. a. 3.
Secundùm. *prep: gov. an accus.*
Spirĭtus, tûs. m. 4.
Nemo, nemĭnis. c. g. 3.
Immortalis, le. *adj. like* tristis.
Corpus, corpŏris. n. 3.
Redeo, redii *and* redīvi, redīre, redĭtum. v. n. 4.
Pulvis, pulvĕris. m. 3.
Accipio, accēpi, acceptum. v. a. 3.
Cœlum, li. n. 2.
Gehenna, æ. *f.* 1.

LV.

Omnipŏtens Deus, Creātor totius orbis,
The-Almighty God, the-Creator of-the-whole world,
non solum ornāvit homĭnem mente,
not only has-adorned man with-intelligence,
sed etiam dedit ei figūram aptam
but also has-given to-him a-form adapted
humano ingenio. Nam, cùm dedisset
to-the-human mind. For, when he-had-given
cætĕris animalĭbus caput pronum in
to-other animals a-head bending towards
terram, erexit homĭnem solum, et excita-
the-earth, he-erected man alone, and raised

vit ad conspectum cœli, quasi sui cognationis
(him) to the-sight of-heaven, as-if his-own kindred
et domicilii. "Cùm cætĕra animalia,"
and abode. "Whilst the-other animals,"
inquit Ovidius, "spectent terram, dedit
says Ovid, "look-towards the-earth, he-has-given
homini sublīme os, et jussit
to-man a-sublime countenance and has-commanded-him
tuēri cœlum, et tollĕre erectos vultus
to-behold the-heaven and to-raise erect looks
ad siděra.
to the-stars.

Omnipŏtens, omnipotentis, *adj.*
Creator, tōris. m. 3.
Orbs, orbis. m. 3.
Mens, mentis. f. 3.
Aptus, a, um. adj.
Ingenium, i. n. 2.
Animal, animālis. n. 3.
Sidus, siděris. n. 3.
Caput, capĭtis. n. 3.
Pronus, a, um. *adj.*
Terra, æ. f. 1.
Erĭgo, erexi, erigĕre, erectum. v. a. 3.
Cognatio, ōnis. f. 1.
Domicilium, i. n. 2.
Ovidius, i. m. 2.
Os, oris. n. 3.
Sublīmis, e. *adj. like* tristis.

F. E. Bingley, Printer, 87, Briggate, Leeds.

29:1 bf.29

THE

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SIMPKIN AND MARSHALL, LONDON;
E. SINGLEY AND J. DEATON, LEEDS;
AND J. STAUNTON, WAKEFIELD.

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